THE

European Magazine,

For AUGUST 1790.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of JOHN BACON, Esq. 2. A SECOND VIEW of COL. MARTIN'S HOUSE at LUCKNOW, in the EAST-INDIES. And 3. A PORTRAIT of GUSTAVUS III. the present KING of SWEDEN.]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall very shortly adopt the plan recommended by our Correspondent without a signature. It entirely meets our approbation.

The *List of the present House of Commons* in our next.

Toxophilus is inadmissible.

Many favours are received, and are now under consideration. Some will be inserted next Month.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Aug. 9, to Aug. 14, 1790.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	7	3	7	3	0	2	6	3	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	7	1	0	0	2	9	3	0	3	2
Surry	7	3	3	4	2	10	2	10	3	11
Hertford	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	4	0
Bedford	6	10	0	0	2	10	2	8	4	0
Cambridge	6	4	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0
Huntingdon	6	5	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	3
Northampton	6	11	4	1	3	1	2	6	3	7
Rutland	7	0	0	0	3	7	2	9	4	8
Leiceſter	7	3	4	9	3	9	2	10	4	8
Nottingham	7	2	3	11	3	7	3	0	4	2
Derby	7	8	0	0	0	0	3	1	5	0
Stafford	7	10	0	3	0	0	3	3	4	10
Salop	7	11	5	4	3	11	3	2	5	2
Hereford	7	8	0	0	3	10	3	6	0	0
Worceſter	7	8	4	5	0	0	3	3	4	3
Warwick	7	7	0	0	3	6	3	3	4	3
Glouceſter	7	4	0	0	2	11	2	9	3	11
Wilts	7	2	0	0	3	2	2	6	4	3
Berks	6	11	4	5	2	10	2	7	3	5
Oxford	7	2	0	0	2	10	2	8	3	11
Bucks	7	0	0	0	3	3	2	9	3	9

COUNTIES upon the COAST.	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	6	6	0	0	2	10	2	7	3	2
Suffolk	6	6	3	6	2	8	2	5	2	10
Norfolk	6	7	3	3	2	7	2	5	0	0
Lincoln	6	5	3	11	3	0	1	11	3	7
York	6	11	4	5	3	1	2	8	4	1
Durham	6	11	0	0	3	8	3	1	0	0
Northumberl.	6	0	3	8	3	1	2	6	4	0
Cumberland	6	8	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0
Weſtmorld.	8	2	5	1	3	11	2	11	4	3
Lancaſhire	7	2	0	0	3	0	2	7	4	5
Cheſhire	7	11	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Monmouth	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerſet	7	10	0	0	3	8	2	10	3	11
Devon	7	5	0	0	3	11	2	2	0	0
Cornwall	7	0	0	0	3	6	2	2	0	0
Dorſet	7	10	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Hants	7	3	0	0	2	11	2	4	0	0
Suſſex	6	9	0	0	3	0	2	6	0	0
Kent	6	9	0	0	2	10	2	7	3	1
WALES.										
North Wales	7	7	5	5	4	8	2	8	5	0
South Wales	7	6	5	7	4	2	2	9	0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JULY.

Barometer.	Thermom.	Wind.
28—30 — 06	63 —	W.
29—29 — 55	59 —	N.N.W.
30—29 — 59	60 —	W.
31—29 — 45	63 —	S. W.

AUGUST.

1—29 — 90	61 —	N.N.W.
2—29 — 87	61 —	S. W.
3—29 — 69	63 —	W.
4—29 — 80	62 —	W.
5—29 — 98	59 —	S. W.
6—29 — 98	70 —	S. S. W.
7—29 — 90	70 —	S.W.
8—29 — 87	68 —	W.N.W.
9—29 — 96	63 —	W.
10—30 — 02	69 —	W.
11—30 — 10	67 —	W.
12—30 — 07	69 —	W.
13—30 — 02	67 —	E.
14—30 — 06	66 —	W.N.W.
15—29 — 98	63 —	S. E.
16—29 — 90	71 —	S. W.
17—29 — 93	66 —	W.
18—30 — 11	65 —	W.
19—29 — 97	65 —	W
20—30 — 00	70 —	N. W.
21—29 — 74	72 —	S.
22—29 — 98	60 —	N. W.
23—29 — 90	66 —	W.
24—29 — 96	60 —	N. W.
25—29 — 90	59 —	S. W.
26—29 — 67	60 —	N.

PRICES of STOCKS,

August 27, 1790.

Bank Stock, 182 ½ a 181 ¾	India Stock, —
	India Scrip. —
New 4 per Cent. 1777, 99 ¼ a 99	3 per Ct. India Ann.
	India Bonds, 88s. pr.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, 115 ¾	South Sea Stock, —
	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. red. 78 ⅜ a 77 ⅞	New S. S. Ann. —
	3 per Cent. 1751, —
3 per Cent Conſ. 77 ⅞ ⅞ ½	N. Navy & Vict Bills
	Exchequer Bills —
3 per Cent. 1726, —	Lot. Tick. 15l. 15s. 6d.
Long Ann. 22 ⅞	Iriſh ditto —
Ditto Short 1778 & 1779, 13 3-16ths ¼	Tontine —
	Loyaliſts Debentures,

JOHN BACON Esq. R.A.

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill, 1 Sep. 1790.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW, For AUGUST 1790.

An ACCOUNT of JOHN BACON, Esq. F. R. A.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

JOHN BACON, Esq. was born at London in the year 1740; but of the situation in life of his parents, or what advantages he may have derived from education, we are not informed. In the year 1755, he was placed with Mr. Crispe, of Bow Church-yard; who, having a manufactory of china at Lambeth, which Mr. Bacon sometimes attended, he had an opportunity of observing the models of different sculptors, which were frequently sent to a pottery on the same premises to be burnt. Small circumstances often give rise to important events. From the sight of these models, Mr. Bacon was first inspired with the inclination towards his art. He applied himself to it with the most unremitting diligence. The result is well known to the public.

His progress in the study of this art was as rapid as his turn for it was sudden and unpremeditated; which will appear from an inspection of the books published annually by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, in which it will be found that between the years 1763 and 1766 (these years inclusive), the first premiums in those classes in which he contended for them, were no less than nine times adjudged to him.

In 1768 the Royal Academy was instituted, and in the following year the gold medal for sculpture, the first ever given by that body, was decreed to Mr. Bacon; and about two or three years after his reputation was publicly established by his exhibition of the Statue of Mars, which recommended him to the notice of the present Archbishop of York; who having designed to place a bust of his present Majesty in the Hall of Christ-Church college, in the University of Oxford, presented Mr. Bacon to his Majesty, who was pleased to sit to him for this purpose; and his execution of this work, added to the fame he had already acquired, procured him the Royal Patronage, and an order from his Majesty to prepare another bust, which he intended to present to the University of Gottingen. Her Majesty was also pleased to give directions for a third, and Mr. Bacon has since executed a fourth, which has been placed in the meeting-room of the Antiquarian Society. He was soon afterwards employed by the Dean and Fellows of Christ-Church, in forming several busts for them, particularly the late General Guise, the Bishop of Durham, and the Primate of Ireland.

In 1777 he was employed to prepare a model of a monument to be erected in Guy's Hospital, Southwark, to the memory of the founder; and in 1778 presented to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts two statues in plaister, which by a vote of that Society were directed to be placed in their great room. On this occasion Mr. Bacon addressed a letter to them in the following terms:

"The honour you have done me in your acceptance of my statues of Mars and Venus, affords me an opportunity, which I gladly embrace, of acknowledging the many obligations I have to the Society. It was your approbation which stimulated, and your encouragement which enabled me to pursue those studies, which a disadvantageous situation had otherwise made

difficult, if not impoſſible. Believe me, Gentlemen, I never think of the Society without gratitude, and without the higheſt idea of the principles on which it is formed, which juſtly place it among the inſtitutions that do moſt honour to human nature, raiſe the glory of a nation, and promote the general good of mankind."

To this letter the Society ſent a polite anſwer accompanied with their gold medal, on the reverſe of which is inſcribed—EMINENT MERIT.

In the north aiſle of Weſtminſter Abbey is a monument erected by Mr. Bacon to the memory of the late Earl of Halifax; and a marble urn executed by him has, by the direction of Lady Chatham, been placed in the gardens at Burton Pynſent, Somerſetſhire, ſacred to the memory of the Earl of Chatham.

The inhabitants of Jerſey, having determined to perpetuate the fame of the gallant Major Pearſon, who fell in the defence of that iſland againſt the French, the execution of the monument for that purpoſe was committed to Mr. Bacon; and the Society of All Souls, Oxford, having agreed to erect a ſtatue of the late Sir William Blackſtone, Mr. Bacon was employed by them for that purpoſe.

In the different competitions with rival artiſts, Mr. Bacon has been almoſt always ſucceſsful, bearing away the prize from every competitor.

Of the works of this artiſt exhibited at different periods at the Royal Academy, the following may be enumerated: Statues of Mars and Venus; Coloſſal buſt of Jupiter; Coloſſal ſtatue of the Thames; ſeveral ſmall figures in marble; and a monument ſince placed in the Cathedral of Briſtol to the memory of Mrs. Draper, celebrated by Sterne under the name of Eliza.

But the moſt important work hitherto preſented to the world by Mr. Bacon, is the monument of Lord Chatham, erected in Weſtminſter Abbey at the public expence. This will at all times remain a proof of the genius of the artiſt who produced it; an Artiſt who has acquired his fame without foreign inſtruction or ſtudy in the ſchools of Italy, and who may be produced as a proof that genius is the growth of the Britiſh Iſle unaſſiſted by ſuch aid.

Mr. Bacon is now employed on the monuments of Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Howard.

ROBERT ROBINSON.

TO the account of Mr. Robinſon in our laſt, we are deſired to add, that he was born on the 8th of October 1735. His mother is ſtill living at the age of 92, and he had for one of his ſchool-fellows the preſent Lord High Chancellor of England. During his connection with the Methodiſts, he formed a deſign of becoming a Preacher of the Goſpel. His thoughts were firſt directed towards the Miniſtry in the year 1754, but he did not commence the exerciſe of it till the next year, and after much perſuaſion on the part of thoſe who beſt knew his eminent qualifications for it. He preached his firſt ſermon, at the age of twenty, to a congregation of poor people at Mildenhall.

Mr. Robinſon determined to ſeparate from the Methodiſts in the year 1758, at which time he ſettled at Norwich with a ſmall congregation formed chiefly of his friends among the Methodiſts, upon the plan of thoſe Diſſenters called Independents. He afterwards changed to the Anabaptiſts, and was himſelf baptized by immerſion. In June 1761, he accepted the paſtoral office at Cambridge, and was ordained in the uſual manner. He had for two years before officiated as Miniſter there.

To the liſt of his works the following may be added:

1. Some of Saurin's Sermons, firſt printed 8vo. 1770.

2. A Diſcuſſion of the Queſtion, "Is it Lawful and Right for a Man to Marry the Siſter of his Deceaſed Wife?" Publiſhed in the Year 1775, in the Appendix to the "Legal Degrees of Marriage ſtated and conſidered, by John Alleyne, Eſq." 8vo.

3. The Circular Letter of the Eaſtern Aſſociation held at Hemel Hempſtead, Herts, May 1776.

4. Chriſtianity, a Syſtem of Humanity, &c. A Sermon in Behalf of the Charity School at Horſley Down, Southwark, preached at Salters Hall, March 3, 1779, 8vo.

5. An Eſſay on Liberality of Sentiment. Publiſhed in the Theological Magazine, No. I.

6. A Plan of a Charity School for the Education of the Boys and Girls of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Cambridge.

7. A Sermon on Sacramental Teſts.—

Preached

Preached at Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1789. To which is ſubjoined an Eſſay on the Slave Trade.

8. A Tranſlation of Three Numbers of the *Revolution de Paris*. 8vo. 1790.

By a Correſpondent we are informed, that the firſt piece attributed to Mr. Robinſon in our laſt, though it bears both the names of our Author, was not really written by him. "Attached," ſays our Correſpondent, "to Mr. Robinſon, I procured all his publications as they came to my knowledge; and ſeeing that work, "The Young Diſſenting Miniſter's Companion and Directory," with the name of the Author Robert Robinſon, advertiſed, I applied to Mr. Buckland, for whom it was printed, who told me that Mr. Robinſon of Cambridge was not the Author; and, if I recollect right, the Author was unknown to him.

LETTER from Dr. FOTHERGILL to a GENTLEMAN in MASSACHUSETTS.

London, Oct. 20, 1780.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

THE difficulty of conveying a letter ſafely has been the principal cauſe of my ſilence, and not a diſregard either to the writer, or the obliging and informing letters which at three different times I have received from him. I have endeavoured faithfully to make uſe of the very ſenſible hints they contained, as far as they lay in my power, for the good of both countries; but in vain. Neither advice, information, nor experience, make any impreſſion. The cauſe of this infatuation is not a common one, and its effects may turn to our humiliation and amendment, when Providence may ſee meet to turn our hearts to wiſdom. It will not, I think, be long in our power to moleſt you. It is not only France and Spain that are in alliance with you, but moſt of the States of Europe; they wiſh to ſhare your commerce; and, at the ſame time, they wiſh to humble the pride of this country, whoſe inſolence and haughtineſs has created us many, many enemies.

I ſometimes flatter myſelf that there may be at the bottom of this confederacy a plan highly uſeful and advantageous to humanity; and yet, when I reflect how far ſhort of perfect civilization the foremoſt Powers of Europe are, I almoſt deſpair of it. Their union in one point may produce union in another; and if the Powers of Europe and America could form a College of Juſtice, to which the Sovereigns ſhould appeal in all cauſes, and be bound to obey, what an honour to chriſtianity, and what a ſaving of blood and treaſure! The temple of Janus might then probably be ſhut; and may it be ſhut for ever!

I have peruſed your frame of government with ſatisfaction; it approaches nearer perfection than any I believe yet in being; and may thoſe who framed it be bleſſed, and their poſterity for ever happy!

The general ignorance that prevails here, of your abilities, intentions, and reſources, is inconceivable. I often tell a ſtory that my late deceaſed friend Dr. Ruſſel uſed to relate. He was one morning at the Baſhaw's Divan, at Aleppo, when a countryman brought an antelope, which he ſaid he had juſt catched, as a preſent. The Baſhaw enquired if it were male or female: he ſtooped down to aſk one of the officers, which he would have it to be; reſolved to ſay what was pleaſing, though the falſehood might have been detected in a moment. Juſt ſo are our ſuperiors too often treated. People tell them what they wiſh to hear, and thus become the worſt of enemies to both ſides. And after ſuch kinds of falſehoods have been ſucceſsfully practiſed for a time, and at length have been found like the "baſeleſs fabric of a viſion," all confidence in any ſet of men is given up. The paſſions then take the lead; the effects have been, are, and ever will be felt, beyond what it was poſſible for the authors of theſe calamities ever to comprehend.

I have endeavoured, as far as it was in my power, to give the beſt information I could to thoſe within my reach, but it was talking to the winds; experience itſelf will not convince them. But it will not be long that we ſhall do what we pleaſe; we muſt ſubmit to laws given us by others: but I truſt it will be for our good; it will make many think. We are as diſſipated, as full of ſchemes for promoting diverſions, as regardleſs of every thing ſerious, as if we were in high proſperity. War drains off multitudes, manufacturers eſpecially; thoſe who are left, have conſequently more chance of employment; they are content with their lot, and think every thing goes on as well as uſual; ſo a general deception prevails, from the higheſt to the loweſt; and to doubt of your ſubjugation, is hereſy with many.

I moſt

I moſt ſeriouſly wiſh that the calamities which have befallen you, or may yet be permitted to befal you, may have the proper effect of humbling your minds, and preſerving you gratefully dependent on that invisible arm which has delivered thoſe who honeſtly truſt in it in all ages. Little did I expect to ſee the preſent diſmion, rather diſjunction; but ſo it has been wiſely permitted to happen. We were growing too great, powerful, proud, and wicked; the ſources are gradually diminiſhing, and we are kindly compelled by force to be leſs abandoned than we wiſhed to be.

Our new Parliament will meet ere long, and follow the ſteps exactly of the preceding. The Minority in general are far from being better men, in the true ſenſe of the word, in my opinion, than their opponents. No two are agreed exactly in the ſame opinion; and I am afraid there are few amongſt them, who would ſpeak their's even in light matters, to another, were it to ſave a State from ruin.—I give up all hopes of recovery by any human means. We deſerve chaſtiſement, and muſt feel it. The affair of Charleſtown has changed our tone a little, and we truſt to the like good fortune at laſt. You are ſupine, negligent, and incautious; moſt of your loſſes have originated from this quarter, and nothing will teach you circumſpection. The moment you loſe ſight of immediate deſtruction, you are aſleep.

I wiſh you could baniſh oaths entirely; they are an indignity to truth. The Diſſenters object to ſwearing as well as we. Allowing our affirmation is a favour, we own. But why ſhould it not be extended to all? Let us increaſe the conſequence and dignity of ſimple truth. Guard yourſelves from impoſitions as much as you can; but let it not be at the expence of the ſacred name. I wiſh, likewiſe, we could all become ſo far chriſtians as to forbear fighting. It is the remains of Gothic ſavageneſs, unſubdued by the ſpirit of the goſpel. It knows nothing of the immortal ſoul, or its ſtate in futurity; it is merely the beaſt that fights, not the man. But the world is not yet ripe for ſuch doctrines. A Socratic teacher amongſt us, arguing on this ſubject, aſks, if it would not be better for mankind in general, if there were no wars? Yes certainly. We are aſſured that ſuch a time is to come, and whether is it more probable that this diſpoſition ſhall become general at once, or begin amongſt a few, ſpread further by degrees, and at length become univerſal? Ought not thoſe few, then, who think in their conſciences that to them war is unlawful, to abſtain from fighting? Moſt certainly. This we think a good foundation for us to ſtand upon, without condemning others who are not to be perſuaded. Have as much tenderneſs to ſuch a people as you can. They are the beſt friends of humanity.

There is nothing tends ſo much to keep alive the ſpirit of war as our education. We take part in all the ſpirit of heroiſm diſplayed with ſo much elegance by the Greek and Roman hiſtorians *, till the ſpirit of chriſtianity, meek, humble, patient, forgiving, is obliterated from our minds. A woeful exchange for a ſyſtem replete with good will to all men! I am not cenſuring others, I am pleading for ourſelves, and moſt fervently wiſh the day may be faſt advancing, when wars will be no more. I am the brother of all mankind. I know I am writing to a gentleman who has charity enough to enter fully into my ſentiments, and to wiſh there was not a claſſic extant capable of producing, cheriſhing, or confirming ſuch ſentiments.

I am obliged to write in haſte, though the length of this may afford ſuſpicion my time is not always employed to the beſt purpoſes. But as I have conceived a very favourable opinion of my very ſenſible correſpondent, I could wiſh to give him every proof of it in my power.

With fervent wiſhes for univerſal peace, the happineſs of America, and of every individual in it that endeavours to promote its real intereſt, piety, and virtue, I am to all ſuch a very cordial friend.

J. FOTHERGILL.

* The peruſal of Quintus Curtius, and a conſequent extravagant admiration of the romantic, or, in claſſic language, the heroic character of Alexander, the depredating Macedonian, are ſaid to have been the means of inſpiring Charles XII. of Sweden with thoſe deſtructive ideas of glory and ambition which, in the beginning of the preſent century, cauſed ſuch dreadful devaſtation in the Northern parts of Europe, dethroned one King, reduced himſelf to the abject ſtate of a refugee among the Turks, and finally brought on his premature death, at thirty ſix years of age, after having ſo far enervated his kingdom, that it has hardly recovered during the long period of peace which his wiſer, though leſs heroic, ſucceſſors have ſince afforded it. This furniſhes an awful confirmation of the juſtice of the obſervation in the text, which, it is hoped, will gradually force conviction on the minds of an enlightened people.

THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER XVII.

To the EDITOR.

Holywell, Aug. 10, 1790.

Mr. EDITOR,

IN a ramble I made this ſummer into North Wales, I met with the following Epitaph in the Church of Whiteford, near Downing in Flintſhire. It is compoſed by that able writer Mr. Pennant, and does as much honour to his heart as his various publications have done to his head.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
VIATOR.

This ſmall Monument of eſteem
was erected by his lamenting Maſter
in Memory of
LOUIS GOLD,
a Norman by Birth,
and above twenty years the faithful
Servant and Friend
of THOMAS PENNANT, Eſq.
of Downing.
In his various ſervices
he made conſiderable ſavings,
which he diſpoſed of by his laſt will
(having no relations of his own)
with affection to his friends
and to his fellow-ſervants,
with unmerited gratitude to
his Maſter and his family,
and
with piety to the poor.
Every duty of his humble ſtation,
and every duty of life,
he diſcharged ſo fully,
That when the day ſhall come which levels
all diſtinction of ranks,
He may,
By the favour of our bleſſed Mediator,
hear theſe joyful words,
"Well done, thou good and faithful ſervant,
enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."
He was born at St. Hermes de Rouvelle
in Normandy, Auguſt 22, 1717; died
at Downing, Auguſt 20, 1785; and was
interred in the Church-yard near this wall
on the 22d of the ſame month.

REMARKS on SPIDERS.

MR. D'ISJONVAL has carefully obſerved the labours of ſpiders, the preciſion, delicacy, and regularity of which cannot fail to excite admiration. But what is ſtill more worthy notice, he has diſcovered, that they are extremely ſenſible to electricity, and may ſupply the place of a barometer. If the weather be about to be very foul, they ceaſe working, and remain motionleſs in a corner: if variable, they work in a leſs circumference, particularly with regard to the extent of their maſter-threads, or lines of ſuſpenſion: if ſettled fair, they work with unuſual activity, and carry the maſter-threads of new webs to a conſiderable diſtance. Spiders accurately diſtinguiſh rain which will be ſoon followed by fine weather, and alſo wet not yet ſenſible to the barometer, though the precurſor of weather decidedly foul.

Mr. d'Iſjonval conſiders ſpiders as extremely uſeful in ſtables to protect horſes from flies.

On the MODE of MAKING a CHEAP, USEFUL, and DURABLE BREAD from POTATOES, particularly calculated for LONG VOYAGES: from a PAPER read to the FRENCH SOCIETY for the PROMOTION of AGRICULTURE, by the MARQUIS DE BOUILLON.

POTATOES contain two ſubſtances; the one a true ſtarch, the other a parenchymatous matter of a peculiar nature. The mode of ſeparating theſe has long been known. The proceſs is very ſimple: it conſiſts in raſping the potatoes into a ſieve, placed in a veſſel of water: the ſtarch, fine and heavy, ſinks to the bottom: the ſuperincumbent water is decanted, and freſh poured on, till the powder is become perfectly white: it is then dried. What remains on the ſieve is the parenchymatous ſubſtance, which, being coarſer, will not paſs through. This is uſually given to the hogs; but it may be applied to a much more uſeful purpoſe, if treated in the following manner:

Let the parenchyma, prepared as above, be put into a preſs, and as much as poſſible of the water ſqueezed out. Having formed it into cakes, let them be put into an oven gently heated, and kept there till almoſt dry. They are then to be taken out, and the oven heated nearly as hot as for baking common bread; when they are to be replaced, and remain till the oven is cold. In this ſtate they are lightly coloured. They may be kept any length of time: they are ſubject to no alteration; and are not liable to being eaten by rats.

The

The Marquis kept some biscuits of this kind, and some flour which he made of the parenchyma dried to a slight degree of torrefaction, upwards of ten years, without their having undergone the least change. Eaten by themselves, they are hard, though not more difficult to chew than common sea-biscuit. They may also be dissolved by boiling in water, or soup, with which they mix like rice, vermicelli, &c. Their nutritious quality is incontestible.

If the amylaceous part be not wanted for other purposes, it may be mixed with the parenchyma, and treated as above. But in this case some trouble might be saved by grinding the potatoes, in the same manner as we do apples for making cyder, and then expressing as much as possible of the watery parts which they naturally contain, when they may be dried and baked as above directed.

As it is well known that potatoes kept in their natural state are not suitable when they begin to vegetate, the process above described may be employed to preserve a most extensively useful vegetable for the table.

In an economical view, it is worth while to inquire what kind of potatoe deserves a preference for the above purposes. The Marquis examined three different kinds: one, a white-skinned irregular potatoe; a second, red and full of eyes; the third, a violet-coloured one. From a hundred pounds of the former he obtained only six pounds one ounce of starch, and fourteen pounds eight ounces of parenchyma: from the same weight of the second, fifteen pounds of each: and from an equal weight of the third, twelve pounds two ounces of starch, and twelve pounds twelve ounces of parenchyma. Hence the second sort appeared to be far preferable. Still, however, we cannot admit their experiments of the Marquis to be conclusive; for, under other circumstances, a similar quantity of white potatoes afforded a triple quantity of the starch, and double of the parenchyma, to that obtained by him. We must also observe, that, according to Mr. Parmentier, who has made most extensive experiments on this valuable root, the white sorts are in general more early than the red, require not so rich a soil, and are more prolific by one-third.

EXTRACT from a PARISH-REGISTER in the WEST of ENGLAND, March 14, 1696.

THOMAS CARTHEW, Minister of this parish, died the day above-written, and rested again the next morning, by the operation of the power of Almighty God. He was not put into a coffin, but rolled in his bed, yet now liveth and reigneth this death. Reader! unless thou believest that God can raise the dead, he will damn thee for ever.

TO apostrophize the passing stranger, and to demand the tribute of a tear, has been among Epitaph-Writers a custom immemorial. The Romans, who, by-the-bye, had much more reason for it than we have, as they usually buried their dead by the side of the highway, almost invariably used this custom; and "*Sate Viator*," or "*Abi Viator*," generally constitutes a part of their sepulchral inscriptions. The ingenious author of the following, warmed, no doubt, by the singular circumstance of the death of three clergymen in one year from the same parish (King's Teignton, Devon), on the death of the third, the Rev. Mr. Allum, in utter defiance even of his most mortal foe, makes this

APOSTROPHE to DEATH.

Damn'd Tyrant! can't profaner blood suffice?
Must priests that offer be the sacrifice?
Go—tell the Genii that in Hades lie,
Thy triumphs o'er this sacred Calvary;
Till flame-fed Nemesis avenge our cause,
And teach thee, Hell-Priest! to revere just laws.

FROM the Priest to the Sexton the transition is by no means unnatural: but it is reasonable to suppose, even if not expressly mentioned, that the subject of the following Epitaph had more time allowed him to exercise his occupation in than the Rev. Mr. Allum, at Sleaford in Lincolnshire, the theatre of his exploits, is a place of no extraordinary magnitude.

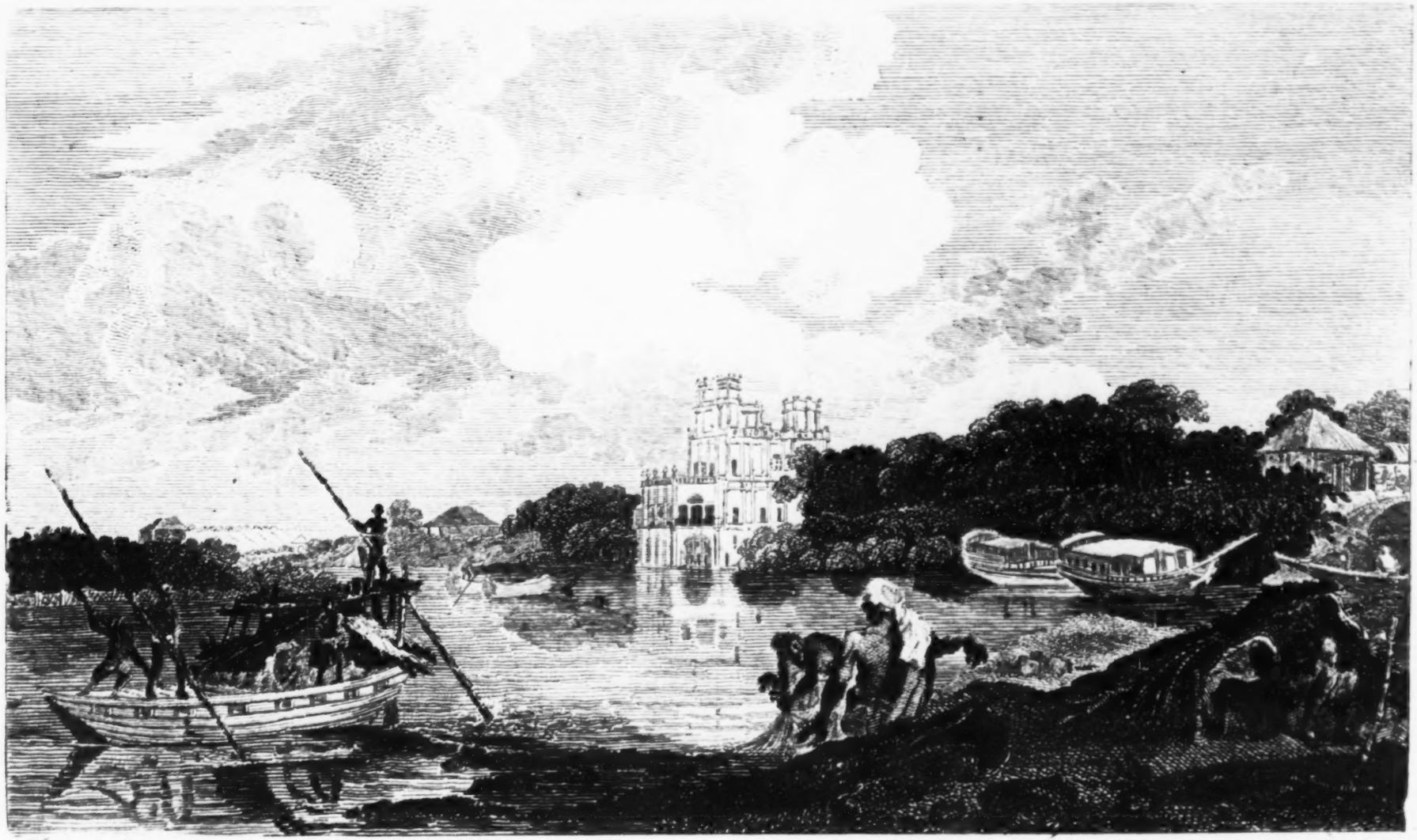
WILLIAM FARMERY,
Interred 1779, aged 79.
He was Sexton of this Parish 49 years, and
Buried in his time 2246 corpses.
CLIFFORD.

COLONEL MARTIN's VILLA, near LUCKNOW, in the EAST INDIES.

(With a PLATE.)

THIS is the Second Plate of the elegant VILLA of COLONEL MARTIN; of which a full description was given in our last Volume, p. 86, and to which we refer our readers.

Dr.



Taken on the spot. Morris sculpt.

VIEW of a HOUSE built by COL. CLAUDE. MARTIN. at LUCKNOW.

Plate 2.

Dr. DODDRIDGE.

The following LETTER with ſeveral others we have received in Manuſcript from a CORRESPONDENT. They have none of them been yet printed; and ſuch as are ſelected for publication will appear without any alteration.

Northampton, Jan. 11, 174$\frac{6}{7}$

DEAR Sr

YOUR favour found me almoſt ready to go to Bed on Lords Day Night after the repeated labours of the Day, but the ſight of theſe ſheets of Dr Leightons gave me new Spirits, ſo that I immediately ſat down & review'd them. & now I am to return you my moſt affectionate thanks for them, as well as for the noble Preſent you were pleaſed to order me, of this my favorite Author in the moſt elegant form of any Book that I Remember ever to have ſeen. Indeed in a form much fitter for one of the royal Family than your humble Servant. but I keep it carefully in my deſk & now & then refreſh myſelf with a few Pages of it & I beleive I have been the better the whole Day for what I read of it this very Morning. Indeed Sir I thank you not only for this beautifull Preſent to me, but for the invaluable Preſent you have made to the World of the writeings of this Excellent Man. I ſee moſt evidently the incomparable Author in theſe Manuſcript Sermons, tho' taken with ſome ſeeming diſadvantage, theſe gleanings of his are better than moſt of our harveſts. I ſhall with the greateſt Pleaſure & thankfulneſs review them & give you my farther thoughts of them, & I will alſo take the Liberty here & there to alter a Scoticiſm wch I ſome time have found already, & when I have peruſed them all tho' I cannot preſume to write recommenditory Preface to the works of an Arch Biſhop whoſe works and writeings I hardly think myſelf worthy to tranſcribe yet I will write you a Letter containing my ſentiments of them any extracts from wch you ſhall have my full Liberty to publiſh or the whole if you think proper & if you pleaſe to ſend me the manuſcript copy as it is without having to have it tranſcribed if you can find any——I ſhall be glad to receive it but I hope you will not think of getting it tranſcribed upon my account if it can be printed as it is for that is a trouble and expence wch I ſhould be exceedingly ſorry to occaſion. I muſt not conclude without telling you that your friend Mr Robertſon is a very great bleſſing to my Family & I hope will prove ſo to the Congregation to whom he is very acceptable & I cannot but eſteem it a very happy Providence that brought him hither. I have made conſiderable Progreſs in tranſcribeing the memoirs of Col. Gardiner wch I hope to ſend to the Preſs in a few Weeks & ſhall ſend down the Sheets as they are Printed to Edinburgh that another Edition may be Printed there.—This Mr Balfour who paſſed thro' this Town ſome time ago propoſed to Mr Robertſon & offer'd at the ſame time that it ſhould be on the ſame terms that I have from my Bookſeller in Town *ie* that when the charges are Paid the hazard of wch I am not to ſtand, the profits ſhould be equally divided between the Bookſeller & the Author. It juſt now occurrs to my thought that there are ſome beautifull Meditations of Biſhop Leighton on the 4, 32 and 130 Pſalms wch are lockd up from the generality of his Countrymen by being written in Latin & tho' perhaps no verſion of them would be equally elegant, I think if there were room for a Tranſlation of them it might make a Valuable Part of your collection and in caſe you ſhould deſire it I beleive I could gett them done for you on very eaſy terms provided you do not think it would ſwell your Volumes too much, at leaſt you may be aſſured that whether this would or would not be an acceptable token of it, I am

With all gratefull ſincerity
Dear Sir
Your obliged humble Servant.
P. DODDRIDGE.

THE FARRAGO.

NUMBER II.

The ORIGIN of TOBACCO,

By the late Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

A SWEDISH Miniſter took occaſion to inform the Chiefs of the Suſquehannah Indians, in a kind of ſermon, of the principal hiſtorical facts on which the Chriſtian religion is founded; and particularly the fall of our firſt parents by eating an apple. When the ſermon was over, an old Indian orator replied,—

"What you have told us is very good; we thank you for coming so far to tell us those things you have heard from your mothers; in return we will tell you what we have heard from ours.

"In the beginning we had only flesh of animals to eat; and if they failed, we starved. Two of our hunters having killed a deer, and broiled a part of it, saw a young woman descend from the clouds, and seat herself on a hill hard by. Said one to the other, "It is a spirit, perhaps, that has smelt our venison; let us offer some of it to her." They accordingly gave her the tongue; she was pleased with its flavour, and said, "Your kindness shall be rewarded; come here thirteen moons hence, and you shall find it."—They did so; and found, where her right hand had touched the ground, maize growing; where her left hand had been, kidney-beans; and where her backside had been, they found tobacco."

The Swedish Minister was disgusted. "What I told you," said he, "is sacred truth; yours is fable, fiction, and falsehood." The Indian, offended in his turn, replied, "My friend, your education has not been a good one; your mothers have not done you justice; they have not well instructed you in the rules of common civility. You saw that we, who understand and practise these rules, believed all your stories; why then do you refuse to believe ours? We believe, indeed, as you have told us, that it is bad to eat apples; it had been better that they had all been made into cyder; but we would not have told you so, had you not disbelieved the method by which we first obtained maize, kidney-beans and tobacco."

The WAY to make MONEY PLENTY in Every MAN's POCKET.

BY THE SAME.

AT this time, when the general complaint is, that "money is scarce, it will be an act of kindness to inform the moneyless, how they may reinforce their pockets. I will acquaint them with the true secret of money-catching—the certain way to fill empty purses—and how to keep them always full. Two simple rules, well observed, will do the business.

1. Let honesty and industry be thy constant companions; and, 2. Spend one penny less than thy clear gains.

Then shall thy hide-bound pockets soon begin to thrive, and will never again cry with the empty belly-ache; neither will creditors insult thee, nor want oppress, nor hunger bite, nor nakedness freeze thee. The whole hemisphere will shine brighter, and pleasure spring up in every corner of thy heart. Now, therefore, embrace these rules, and be happy. Banish the bleak winds of sorrow from thy mind, and live independent; then shalt thou be a man, and not hide thy face at the approach of the rich, nor suffer the pain of feeling little when the sons of fortune walk at thy right hand; for independency, whether with little or much, is good fortune, and placeth thee on even ground with the proudest of the golden fleece. Oh, then, be wise! and let Industry walk with thee in the morning, and attend thee until thou reachest the evening hour for rest. Let Honesty be as the breath of thy soul; and never forget to have a penny when all thy expences are enumerated and paid: then shalt thou reach the point of happiness, and Independence shall be thy shield and buckler—thy helmet and crown: then shall thy soul walk upright, nor stoop to the silken wretch because he hath riches, nor pocket an abuse because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds.

VERSES written at SEA in a HEAVY GALE,

By PHILIP FRENEAU, Esq. of PHILADELPHIA.

HAPPY the man, who safe on shore
Now trims at home his evening fire;
Unmov'd, he hears the tempests roar,
That on the tufted groves expire.
Alas! on us they doubly fall:
Our feeble barque must bear them all.

Now to their haunts the birds retreat:
The squirrel seeks his hollow tree:
Wolves in their shaded caverns meet:
All, all are blest but wretched we.
Foredoom'd a stranger to repose,
No rest the unsettled ocean knows.

While o'er the dark abyss we roam,
Perhaps (whate'er the pilots say)
We saw the Sun descend in gloom,
No more to see his rising ray;
But buried low, by far too deep,
On coral beds, unpitied, sleep.

But what a strange, uncoasted strand
Is that, where Death permits no day?
No charts have we to mark that land,
No compass to direct that way.
What pilot shall explore that realm?
What new Columbus take the helm?

While death and darkness both surround,
And tempests rage with lawless pow'r,
Of Friendship's voice I hear no sound,
No comfort in this dreadful hour.
What friendship can in tempests be?
What comfort on this angry sea?

The

The barque accuſtom'd to obey
No more the trembling pilots guide;
Alone ſhe gropes her trackleſs way,
While mountains burſt on either ſide:
Thus ſkill and ſcience both muſt fall,
And ruin is the lot of all.

(To be continued.)

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following Letter from SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, in the Year 1708, on his being appointed one of the Commiſſioners for erecting Fifty new additional Pariſh-Churches, in the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, being only to be found in a very ſcarce book, your giving it a more extenſive circulation in your Magazine will oblige

A Conſtant Reader, G. H.

SINCE Providence in great mercy has protracted my age to the finiſhing the cathedral church of St. Paul, and the parochial churches of London, in lieu of thoſe demoliſhed by the Fire (all which were executed during the fatigues of my employment in the ſervice of the Crown, from that time to the preſent happy reign); and being now conſtituted one of the Commiſſioners for building, purſuant to the late Act, Fifty more Churches in London and Weſtminſter; I ſhall preſume to communicate briefly my ſentiments, after long experience, and without further ceremony exhibit to better judgment what at preſent occurs to me in a tranſient view of this whole affair; not doubting but that the debates of the worthy Commiſſioners may hereafter give me occaſion to change or add to theſe ſpeculations.

1. Firſt, I conceive the Churches ſhould be built, not where vacant ground may be cheapeſt purchaſed in the extremities of the Suburbs, but among the thicker inhabitants, for convenience of the better ſort, although the ſite of them ſhould coſt more; the better inhabitants contributing moſt to the future repairs, and the Miniſters and Officers of the Church, and Charges of the Pariſh.

2. I could wiſh that all burials in Churches might be diſallowed, which is not only unwholeſome, but the pavements can never be kept even, nor pews upright: and if the Churchyard be cloſe about the Church, this alſo is inconvenient; becauſe the ground being continually raiſed by the graves, occaſions, in time, a deſcent by ſteps into the Church, which renders it damp, and the walls green, as appears evidently in all old Churches.

3. It will be enquired, Where then ſhall be the burials? I anſwer, In cemeteries, ſeated in the outſkirts of the town; and ſince it is become the faſhion of the age to ſolemnize funerals by a train of coaches (even where the deceaſed are of moderate condition), though the cemeteries ſhould be half a mile or more diſtant from the Church, the charge need be little or no more than uſual; the ſervice may be firſt performed in the Church: but for the poor, and ſuch as muſt be interred at the pariſh charge, a public hearſe of two wheels and one horſe, may be kept at ſmall expence; the uſual bearers to lead the horſe, and take out the corpſe at the grave. A piece of ground of two acres in the fields will be purchaſed for much leſs than two roods among the buildings. This being incloſed with a ſtrong brick wall, and having a walk round, and two croſs walks, decently planted with yew-trees, the four quarters may ſerve four pariſhes, where the dead need not be diſturbed at the pleaſure of the ſexton, or piled four or five upon one another, or bones thrown out to gain room. In theſe places beautiful monuments may be erected; but yet the dimenſions ſhould be regulated by an architect, and not left to the fancy of every maſon: for thus the rich, with large marble tombs, would ſhoulder out the poor; when a pyramid, a good buſt, or ſtatue on a proper pedeſtal, will take up little room in the quarters, and be properer than figures lying on marble beds: the walls will contain eſcutcheons and memorials for the dead, and the area good air and walks for the living. It may be conſidered further, that if the cemeteries be thus thrown into the fields, they will bound the exceſſive growth of the city with a graceful border, which is now encircled with ſcavengers dung-ſtalls.

4. As to the ſituation of the Churches, I ſhould propoſe they be brought as forward as poſſible into the larger and more open ſtreets, not in obſcure lanes, nor where coaches will be much obſtructed in the paſſage. Nor are we, I think, too nicely to obſerve Eaſt or Weſt in the poſition, unleſs it falls out properly. Such fronts as ſhall happen to lie moſt open in view ſhould be adorned

with porticos, both for beauty and convenience; which, together with handſome ſpires or lanterns, riſing in good proportions above the neighbouring houſes (of which I have given ſeveral examples in the city of different forms), may be of ſufficient ornament to the town, without a great expence for enriching the outward walls of the Churches, in which plainneſs and duration ought principally, if not wholly, to be ſtudied. When a pariſh is divided, I ſuppoſe it may be thought ſufficient, if the Mother-Church has a tower large enough for a good ring of bells, and the other Churches ſmaller towers for two or three bells; becauſe great towers, and lofty ſteeples, are ſometimes more than half the charge of the Church.

5. I ſhall mention ſomething of the materials for public fabrics. It is true, the mighty demand for the haſty works of thouſands of houſes at once, after the Fire of London, and the frauds of thoſe who built by the great, have ſo debaſed the value of materials, that good bricks are not to be had now, without greater prices than formerly; and indeed, if rightly made, will deſerve them: but brick-makers ſpoil the earth in the mixing and haſty burning, till the bricks will hardly bear weight; though the earth about London, rightly managed, will yield as good bricks as were the Roman bricks (which I have often found in the old ruins of the City), and will endure in our air beyond any ſtone our Iſland affords; which, unleſs the quarries lie near the ſea, are too dear for general uſe: the beſt is *Portland* or *Reach Abbey* ſtone; but theſe are not without their faults. The next material is the lime. Chalk lime is the conſtant practice; which, well mixed with good ſand, is not amiſs, though much worſe than hard ſtone lime. The vaulting of St. Paul's is a rendering as hard as ſtone; it is compoſed of cockle-ſhell lime well beaten with ſand; the more labour in the beating, the better and ſtronger the mortar. I ſhall ſay nothing of marble (though England, Scotland, and Ireland, afford good, and of beautiful colours), but this will prove too coſtly for our purpoſe, unleſs for altar pieces. In windows and doors, Portland ſtone may be uſed, with good bricks and ſtone quoyns. As to roofs, good oak is certainly the beſt; becauſe it will bear ſome negligence. The Churchwardens care may be defective in ſpeedy mending chips; they uſually white-waſh the Church, and ſet up their names, but neglect to preſerve the roof over their heads. It muſt be allowed, that the roof being more out of ſight is ſtill more unminded. Next to oak is good yellow deal, which is a timber of length, and light, and makes excellent work at firſt; but, if neglected, will ſpeedily periſh; eſpecially if gutters (which is a general fault in builders) be made to run upon the principal rafters, the ruin may be ſudden. Our ſea-ſervice for oak, and the wars in the North Sea, make timber at preſent of exceſſive price. I ſuppoſe, ere long, we muſt have recourſe to the Weſt Indies, where moſt excellent timber may be had for cutting and fetching. Our tiles are ill made, and our ſlate not good; lead is certainly the beſt and lighteſt covering; and, being of our own growth and manufacture, and laſting, if properly laid, for many hundred years, is, without queſtion, the moſt preferable; though I will not deny but an excellent tile may be made to be very durable: our artiſans are not yet inſtructed in it, and it is not ſoon done to inform them.

6. The capacity and dimenſions of the new Churches may be determined by a calculation. It is, as I take it, pretty certain, that the number of inhabitants for whom theſe Churches are provided are five times as many as thoſe in the City who were burnt out, and probably more than 400,000 grown perſons that ſhould come to Church, for whom theſe Fifty Churches are to be provided (beſides ſome Chapels already built, though too ſmall to be made parochial). Now if the Churches could hold each 2000, it would yet be very ſhort of the neceſſary ſupply. The Churches therefore muſt be large; but ſtill, in our reformed religion, it ſhould ſeem vain to make a Pariſh-Church larger than that all who are preſent can both hear and ſee. The *Romaniſts*, indeed, may build larger Churches; it is enough if they hear the murmur of the Maſs, and ſee the elevation of the Hoſt; but our's are to be fitted for auditories. I can hardly think it practicable to make a ſingle room ſo capacious, with pews and galleries, as to hold above 2000 perſons, and all to hear the ſervice, and both to hear diſtinctly and ſee the Preacher. I endeavoured to effect this in building the Pariſh-Church of *St. James, Weſtminſter*, which, I preſume, is the moſt capacious, with theſe qualifications, that hath yet been built; and yet at a ſolemn time, when the Church was much crowded, I could not diſcern from a gallery that 2000 were preſent. In this Church I mention, though very broad, and the middle nave arched up, yet as there are no walls of a ſecond order, nor lanterns, nor buttreſſes, but the whole roof reſts upon

upon the pillars, as do alſo the galleries, I think it may be found beautiful and convenient, and, as ſuch, the cheapeſt of any form I could invent.

7. Concerning the placing of the pulpit I ſhall obſerve, A moderate voice may be heard fifty feet diſtant before the Preacher, thirty feet on each ſide, and twenty behind the pulpit; and not this, unleſs the pronunciation be diſtinct and equal, without loſing the voice at the laſt word of the ſentence, which is commonly emphatical, and if obſcured ſpoils the whole ſenſe. A Frenchman is heard farther than an Engliſh Preacher, becauſe he raiſes his voice, and not ſinks his laſt words. I mention this as an inſufferable fault in the pronunciation of ſome of our otherwiſe excellent Preachers; which ſchoolmaſters might correct in the young, as a vicious pronunciation, and not as the Roman Orators ſpoke; for the principal verb is in Latin uſually the laſt word; and if that be loſt, what becomes of the ſentence?

8. By what I have ſaid, it may be thought reaſonable, that the new Church ſhould be at leaſt ſixty feet broad, and ninety feet long, beſides a chancel at one end, and the belfrey and portico at the other. The proportions may be varied; but to build more room than that every perſon may conveniently hear and ſee, is to create noiſe and confuſion. A Church ſhould not be ſo filled with pews, but that the poor may have room enough to ſtand and ſit in the alleys, for to them equally is the Goſpel preached. It were to be wiſhed there were to be no pews, but benches; but there is no ſtemming the tide of profit, and the advantage of pew-keepers; eſpecially too ſince by pews in the Chapels of eaſe the Miniſter is chiefly ſupported. It is evident theſe Fifty Churches are not enough for the preſent inhabitants, and the town will continually grow; but it is to be hoped, that hereafter more may be added, as the wiſdom of the Government ſhall think fit; and therefore the pariſhes ſhould be ſo divided, as to leave room for ſub-diviſions, or, at leaſt, for Chapels of eaſe.

I cannot paſs over mentioning the difficulties that may be found in obtaining the ground proper for the ſites of the Churches among the buildings, and the cemeteries in the borders without the town; and therefore I ſhall recite the method that was taken for purchaſing in ground at the North Side of St. Paul's Cathedral, where, in ſome places, the houſes were but eleven feet diſtant from the fabric, expoſing it to the continual danger of fires. The houſes were ſeventeen and contiguous, all in leaſehold of the Biſhop or Dean alone, or the Dean and Chapter, or the Petty Canons, with divers undertenants. Firſt, We treated with the ſuperior landlords, who, being perpetual bodies, were to be recompenſed in kind, with rents of the like value for them and their ſucceſſors; but the tenants in poſſeſſion for a valuable conſideration; which, to find what it amounted to, we learned by diligent enquiry, what the inheritance of houſes in that quarter were uſually held at. This we found was fifteen years purchaſe at the moſt, and proportionally to this the value of each leaſe was eaſily determined in a ſcheme referring to a map. Theſe rates, which we reſolved not to ſtir from, were offered to each; and to cut off much debate, which may be imagined every one would abound in, they were aſſured that we went by one uniform method, which could not be receded from. We found two or three reaſonable men who agreed to theſe terms: immediately we paid them, and took down their houſes. Others, who ſtood out at firſt, finding themſelves in duſt and rubbiſh, and that ready money was better, as the caſe ſtood, than to continue paying rent, repairs, and pariſh-duties, eaſily came in. The whole, at laſt, was cleared, and all concerned were ſatisfied, and their writings given up. The greateſt debate was about their charges for fitting up their new houſes to their particular trades: for this we allowed one year's purchaſe, and gave leave to remove all their wainſcot, reſerving the materials of the fabric only. This was happily finiſhed without a judicatory or jury; although in our preſent caſe we may find it, perhaps, ſometimes neceſſary to have recourſe to Parliament.

SOME ACCOUNT of a New EXTRACT of BARK prepared in SOUTH AMERICA.

[Communicated in a LETTER to Dr. SIMMONS, by WILLIAM SAUNDERS, M. D. PHYSICIAN to GUY'S HOSPITAL.]

DEAR SIR,

AGREEABLY to your requeſt, I now ſend you the following particulars relative to the New Extract of Peruvian Bark prepared in South America, and lately imported into this country from Spain as an article of commerce.

It is of a conſiſtence between the ſoft and

and hard Extracts of the shops; of a dark colour, and beautifully transparent. It is extremely soluble in the mouth, and has none of that empyreumatic or burnt taste, so common to all Extracts, and which obscures their original powers so much as to have brought them into general discredit. It has the taste and flavour of the best Peruvian Bark in a very concentrated form. It is very soluble in boiling water, and when gently agitated with it, in the proportion of two drachms to a pint of water, it gives an impregnation more powerful than that of a Decoction of Bark in the proportion of an ounce of Bark to a pint of water, prepared agreeably to the usual formula for that purpose.

It is more difficultly soluble in cold water.

One ounce of it softened with two ounces of boiling water, and digested with one quart of proof spirit, in a gentle heat, gives a more powerful tincture than that of the Dispensatory; the residuum left on the filter weighs two scruples, and is perfectly insipid.

It differs very materially from all other Extracts of Bark with which it has been compared; and even from some which was carefully prepared from the best Bark, and slowly evaporated in a water-bath. In its union with boiling water it resembles so much the decoction of the pale Bark, both in colour and sensible qualities, that the difference is not perceptible; and by this synthetic test it may be distinguished from all other Extracts of Bark.

In collecting from various druggists, Extracts, with a view to a comparison, many of them evidently appeared to be sophisticated by being chiefly composed of the Extract of Gentian, an article of the *materia medica* better formed for that process than almost any other.

No information has been received relative to the method of preparing this Extract in South America; we are therefore left to conjecture that it may have the advantage of an aqueous solution from recent vegetable matter, and that the inspissation or evaporation is conducted by an exposure to air and the heat of the sun.

All who have seen it admit its superior elegance, and that it possesses the sensible qualities of the best Bark in the most soluble and concentrated form. I have made frequent trials of it, both in the hospital and in private practice, and have uniformly found that it has done every thing which could be expected from the best Peruvian Bark in any form. I have had the same favourable report of its operation from other practitioners.

It sits easy on the stomach, and in cases of great emergence, as in gangrene and malignant fevers, or the putrid diseases of warm climates, where the life of a patient may depend on the quantity of efficacious Bark taken in a few hours, it must have a decided advantage. A patient may take four ounces of this Extract in a day, a quantity equal in power and effect to a pound and a half of the best Bark.

It is found efficacious in the cure of fevers, in the form of a clyster; for which purpose I have dissolved a drachm of it in four ounces of water. This method of prescribing it is well adapted to children, and to such patients as cannot retain Bark in any form on the stomach.

The quantity at present in this country, I am informed, is all that has been introduced into Europe; and unless frauds are committed, and it becomes the subject of adulteration, it promises to become a very important acquisition to the list of our useful and active remedies.

The solution of it in boiling water will be found a ready and easy substitute for the Decoction of Bark, and at an expence not exceeding the Decoction of such Bark as ought generally to be employed.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your's sincerely,
WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

New Broad-street, Feb. 11, 1790.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following EXTRACTS from the JOURNAL of the Rev. Mr. KIRKLAND, MISSIONARY to the SIX INDIAN NATIONS, are transmitted to you for insertion in your MAGAZINE, by

A CONSTANT READER.

JUNE 23, 1788.

RODE about two miles, in a western course, from the Genesee river, to view the remains of an ancient Indian fort. It encloses about four acres—the ditch appears to be eight feet wide, and in some places nearly six feet deep—with six gates. The ditch is drawn in a circular form, on three

three ſides; the other is defended by nature with a high bank, at the foot of which is a fine ſtream of living water. Probably the bank was ſecured by a ſtockade, as there appears to have been a deep covered way in the middle of the bank down to the water. Some of the trees upon the bank, and in the ditch, appear to be of the age of two hundred years. About half a mile ſouth of this, and upon a greater eminence, are the ruins of another old fortified town of leſs dimention, but the ditch deeper, and the ſituation more lofty and defenſible. From the beſt information I can get of the Indian hiſtorians, theſe forts were made previous to the *Senekas* being admitted into the confederacy of the *Mohocks Onondagoes*, *Oneidas*, and *Cayogas*, and when the former were at war with the *Miſſiſſangoes* and other Indians round the great lakes. This muſt have been near three hundred years ago, if not more, by many concurring accounts which I obtained from different Indians of ſeveral different tribes.

25th. Rode about ſix miles to the open fields, and there breakfaſted. This place is called by the *Senekas*, *Tegatgenedaghgwe*, which imports a double-fortified town, or a town with a fort at each end. I here walked about half a mile, with one of the *Seneka* Chiefs, to view another of theſe Indian forts. As the late diſcovery of ſome ancient ruins at the ſouthward have occaſioned much ſpeculation, I will give you the beſt account of this that I am able. Some have imagined, that theſe works diſcover more of art and ingenuity than the preſent inhabitants are capable of exhibiting; and hence conclude, that America was originally peopled by another race, who were civilized, and had the knowledge of the art of war; or, that the preſent Indian nations are the deſcendants of a people who were once in a ſtate of civilization, and have ſince revolved into barbariſm. That theſe veſtiges of fortified towns in the territory of the Six Nations were built by them, and ſome of them previous to the arrival of the Europeans, I have no manner of doubt. At this place—*the double-fortified town*—are the veſtiges of two forts. The one contains about four acres of ground; the other, at the diſtance of near two miles, encloſes twice that quantity of ground, and is ſituated at the other extremity of the antient town. The ditch round the former, which I particularly examined, is about five or ſix feet deep; a ſmall ſtream of living water, and a high bank, circumſcribed near one third of the encloſed ground. There were the traces of ſix gates or avenues round the ditch, and a dug way near the centre to the water. The ground on the oppoſite ſide of the water was in ſome places nearly as high as that on which they built the fort, which might make it neceſſary for this covered way to the water. A conſiderable number of large thrifty oaks have grown up within the encloſed ground, both in and upon the ditch; ſome of them at leaſt appear to be two hundred years old or more. The ground is a hard gravelly kind, intermixed with loam, and more plentifully at the brow of the hill. In ſome places, at the bottom of the ditch, I could run my ſtaff a foot and more into the ground. Probably the ditch was much deeper in its original ſtate than it now appears to be. Near the northern fortification, which is ſituated on high ground, are the remains of a funeral pile, where the ſlain were buried, in a great battle fought between the *Senekas* and the Weſtern Indians, when the former won the day, as they affirm. The earth is raiſed about ſix feet above the common ſurface, and between twenty and thirty feet diameter. The bones appear on the whole ſurface of the raiſed earth, and ſtick out in many places on the ſides.

Indian tradition ſays, theſe works were raiſed, and this battle fought, in the pure Indian ſtile, and with Indian weapons, long before their knowledge and uſe of fire-arms, or any knowledge of the Europeans.

Theſe nations at that time made uſe in fighting of bows and arrows, the ſpear or javelin pointed with bone, and the war-club, or rather death-mall: when the former were expended, they came into cloſe engagement; in uſing the latter, their warriors dreſs, or coat of mail for this method of fighting, was a ſhort jacket made of willow-ſticks or mooſe-wood, and laced tight round the body. The head was covered with a cap of the ſame kind, but commonly woven double, for the better ſecuring of that part againſt a ſtroke from the death-mall. In the great battle fought at this place betwixt the *Senekas* and Weſtern Indians, ſome affirm their anceſtors have told them, there were eight hundred ſlain of their enemies; others include the killed on both ſides to make that number. Be that as it may, all agree that the battle was fought, when this heap of ſlain was buried, before the arrival of the Europeans; ſome ſay three, ſome four, others five lives or ages ſince. They generally reckoned a life or an age one hundred winters or colds. I would take the liberty farther to remark on this ſubject, that

that there are veſtiges of antient fortified towns in various parts throughout the extenſive territory of the Six Nations, and by Indian report in various other parts; particularly one on a branch of the Delaware river, which appears by the ſize and age of the trees that have grown up, and are ſtanding on the banks and in the ditches of the ſame, to have been of near one thouſand years ſtanding. I find by farther enquiry, that a tradition prevails among the Indians in general, that all Indians came from the Weſt. I have long wiſhed for an opportunity to purſue this enquiry with the more remote tribes of Indians, to ſatisfy myſelf at leaſt if it be their univerſal opinion.

I will now return to our journey. Upon theſe heights near the antient fortified town, the roads part. We left the path leading to Niagara on our right, and went a courſe nearly ſouth-weſt for Buffaloe Creek. After leaving theſe heights, which afforded an extenſive proſpect, we travelled over a fine tract of land for about ſix or ſeven miles; then came on to a barren white oak ſhrub plain, and one very remarkable ſpot of near two hundred acres and a ſteep hill on our right, in ſome places near fifty feet perpendicular, at the bottom of which is a ſmall lake. This barren ſpot is covered with ſmall white ſtone, that appears like lime and clay: in ſome ſpots, for a conſiderable diſtance, there is no appearance of earth. Notwithſtanding its extreme poverty, there are many trees of a moderate ſize, and the winter-green berries grew in great plenty, and the largeſt in kind I ever ſaw. With theſe we regaled ourſelves very freely, for they are not only medicinal but nutritious. This ſmall lake affords one inſtance of Pagan ſuperſtition. The old Indians affirm, that formerly a demon in the form of a dragon reſided in this lake, and had frequently been ſeen to diſgorge balls of liquid fire. To appeaſe his wrath, many a ſacrifice of tobacco had been made at that lake by the fathers.

N. B. Mr. Kirkland is maſter of the Indian language.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS AND DETACHED THOUGHTS FROM BOOKS.

(*Continued from Page* 16.)

CHARACTER of LORD STRAFFORD.

By SIR PHILIP WARWICK.

LORD STRAFFORD was every waie qualified for buſineſs; his natural faculties being very ſtrong and pregnant, his underſtanding, aided by a good phanſy, made him quick in diſcerning the nature of any buſineſs; and through a cold brain he became deliberate, and of ſound judgment. His memory was great, and he made it greater by confiding in it. His elocution was very fluent, and it was a great part of his talent readily to reply, or freely to harangue, upon any ſubject. All this was lodged in a ſoure and haughty temper, ſo (as it may probably be believed) he expected to have more obſervance paid to himſelf than he was willing to pay to others, though they were of his own quality; and then he was not like to conciliate the good will of men of leſſer ſtation. His acquired parts, both in Univerſity and Inns of Court learning, as likewiſe his foreign travels, made him an eminent man, before he was a conſpicuous one; ſo as when he came firſt to ſhew himſelf in the Houſe of Commons, he was ſoon a Bell-Wether in that flock. As he had theſe parts, he knew how to ſet a value upon them, if not to over-value them; and he too ſoon diſcovered a roughneſs in his nature (which a man no more obliged by him than I was would have called an injuſtice); though many of his confidants (who were my good friends, when I, like a little worm being trod on, could turn and laugh, and under that diſguiſe ſay as piquant words as my little wit could help me to) were wont to ſwear to me, that he endeavoured to be juſt to all, but was reſolved to be gracious to none, but to thoſe whom he thought inwardly affected him; all which never bowed me, 'till his broken fortune, and, as I thought, very unjuſtifiable proſecution, made me one of the fifty-ſix who gave a negative to that fatal Bill which cut the thread of his life. He gave an early ſpecimen of the roughneſs of his nature, when, in the eager purſuit of the Houſe of Commons after the Duke of Buckingham, he adviſed or gave counſel againſt another, which was afterwards taken up and purſued againſt himſelf. Thus, preſſing upon

upon another's caſe, he awakened his own fate; for when that Houſe was in conſultation how to frame the particular charge againſt that great Duke, he adviſed to make a general one, and to accuſe him of treaſon, and to let him get off afterwards as he could, which really befell himſelf at laſt. In his perſon he was of a tall ſtature, but ſtooped much in the neck. His countenance was cloudy whilſt he moved or ſat thinking; but when he ſpake ſeriouſly or facetiouſly, he had a lightſome and a very pleaſant ayre; and, indeed, whatever he then did he did gracefully. Unavoidable it is but that great men give great diſcontents to ſome; and the lofty humour of this great man engaged him too often, and againſt too many, in that kind; and particularly one with the old Chancellor Loſius, which was ſullied (as was ſuppoſed) by an intrigue betwixt him and his daughter-in-law. But with theſe virtues and infirmities we will leave him ruling proſperouſly in Ireland, untill his own ambition or preſumption brings him over to England, in the year 1638, to take up a loſt game, wherein he loſt himſelf."

PROVOST BAILLIE, giving an account to his wife of his journey to London, in the year 1640, ſays, "From Kilwinning I did not ſo much as tumble; this is the fruit of your prayers. I was alſo all the way full of courage, and comforted with the ſenſe of God's preſence with my ſpirit. We were by the way at great expences. The Engliſh Inns are all like Palaces: no marvel they extortion their gueſts. For three meals, coarſe enough, we would pay, together with our horſes, 16l. or 17l. ſterling. Some three diſhes of creviſhes *, like little partans †, forty-two ſhillings ſterling. Our lodgings in London are taken at the Common Garden. Mr. Blair has a chamber, I another, our man a third. Our horſe-meals every week above 11l. ſterling. The City is deſirous we ſhould lodge with them; ſo to-morrow I think we muſt flit."

SPEAKING of Cromwell's death, Mr. Baillie ſays, "The Protector, Oliver, endeavoured to ſettle all in his family, but was prevented by death before he could make a teſtament. He had not ſupplied the blank with his ſon Richard's name by his hand; and ſcarce with his mouth could he declare that much of his will. There were no witneſſes to it but Thurloe and Goodwin. Some did fearfully flatter him as much dead as living. Goodwin, at the Faſt before his death, in his prayer, is ſaid to have ſpoke ſuch words: "Lord, we pray not for thy ſervant's life, for we know that is granted, but to haſten his health, for that thy people cannot want:" and Mr. Sterry ſaid, in the chapel, after his death, "O Lord, thy late ſervant here is now at thy right hand, making interceſſion for the ſins of England." Both theſe are now out of favour, as Court paraſites. But the moſt ſpake, and yet ſpeak, very evil of him; and, as I think, much worſe than he deſerved of them."

SPEAKING of General Monk, he ſays, "Monk came to Berwick, in the midſt of December 1659, and lay in the fields in a very cold winter, near Coldſtream, with ſix or ſeven thouſand foot, and within two thouſand horſe. Many of our Scotch noblemen came to him at Berwick, and offered to raiſe quickly for his ſervice all the power of Scotland. But the moſt of his officers refuſed it, fearing the ſtumbling of their army and friends in England; for as yet all of them, in their right well-penned papers, did declare, as poſitively as ever, with divine atteſtations, againſt all kings and monarchy, and for a free parliament, and all former principles."

THE Orientals are ſaid in moſt things to reſemble each other very much; yet in gardening how different is the taſte of the Chineſe and of the Perſians. Sir William Chambers, in his elegant and judicious Treatiſe on the Gardening of the Chineſe, ſpeaking of their taſte in Gardening, ſays, "They think that Nature affords us but few materials to work with; plants, ground, and water are her only productions; and though both the forms and arrangements of theſe may be varied to an incredible degree, yet have they but few ſtriking varieties, the reſt being of the nature of changes rung upon bells; which, though in reality different, ſtill produce the ſame uniform kind of jingling, the variation being too minute to be eaſily perceived. Art therefore, they ſay, muſt ſupply the ſcantineſs of Nature, and not only be employed to produce variety, but alſo novelty and effect; for the ſimple arrangements of Nature are met with in every field to a certain degree of perfection, and are therefore too familiar to excite any ſtrong ſenſations in the mind of the beholder, or to produce any uncommon degree of pleaſure." Lieutenant Franklin however, in his Tour from Bengal to Perſia, publiſhed

* Crawfiſh. † A crab.

by Cadell, 8vo. 1790, ſpeaking of the Perſian Gardens, tells us, "They are laid out in an agreeable ſtyle, though quite different from our European ideas of the beauties of gardening. They conſiſt generally of long and ſtrait plantations of ſycamore and cypreſs trees, planted regularly on each ſide of a walk, in form of avenues, and have parterres of flowers in the centre, with ſtone fountains in different parts of the garden, which add much to the coolneſs and beauty of them. On the ſide of the walks are erected ſcaffoldings of wood, covered over at top with thin laths, on which the grape vines grow, and form pleaſant arbours."

A VERY active and intelligent Sheriff of London declared, a few years ago, that out of ſeventeen hundred priſoners he had under his charge two only were Scotchmen. There appears in Scotland to be a general regularity of conduct and of principle, that we ſeem in England to be in vain deſirous to inculcate. There is a greater degree of ſubordination kept up in Scotland than with us; their Miniſters are more reſpected, and appear to take more pains with their pariſhioners, and live more amongſt them than our clergymen do. The few ceremonies their church retains are performed with more ſolemnity than ours are; their manner of receiving the communion is managed with much greater reverence than with us; their manner of ordaining their Miniſters is very ſolemn and impreſſive. I find annexed to a Sermon on Providence, by the ingenious Mr. Dunn, Miniſter of Auchinlech, the following note, ſent by him to ſome neighbouring Miniſters, after a plentiful and well-gotten in harveſt. "Mr. Dunn's compliments to ——. His congregation has ſignified to him a wiſh, that a Thankſgiving may be kept for the good harveſt. Mr. Dunn thinks that Wedneſday fortnight ſhould be kept as a day of Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for his goodneſs in ſuſpending the rigours of the winter, ſo that the corns in ſo much danger were ſafely got in. He doubts not but other congregations, and particularly yours, will join therein. Auchinlech Manſe, December 10, 1787." This ingenious gentleman ſays: "Amongſt the people of England the greateſt buſtle is made to chuſe Members of Parliament; in Scotland, it is to get Miniſters who preach the goſpel, and are moral in their lives, and whom they think will be diligent in their office, and comfortable in viſiting the ſick. Theſe they eſteem in the higheſt degree. It helps to ſweeten their brown bread to have a Miniſter they love." He adds: "The reſpectable Nobility and Gentry of Scotland pay reſpect to the meaneſt clergyman who acts in character; and this greatly ſtrengthens the hands of the Miniſtry; and the common people, by their affectionate behaviour, encourage our hearts."

To this reſpectful behaviour of perſons of all ranks in Scotland to their paſtors, the abolition of tythes greatly contributes. The common people, inſtead of endeavouring to diſtreſs their Miniſters, by ſubtracting their dues from them, and vexing them with litigious diſtinctions, aſſiſt them in every reſpect, in carrying-in their corn for them, in making their hay, and in occaſionally repairing their parſonage-houſes for them.

Whoever is curious to be informed of many particulars reſpecting Church Government in Scotland, and of the difference between their ceremonies and ours, would do well to conſult "Sermons, in two volumes, 8vo. by Mr. Dunn, V. D. M." printed for C. Dilly, 1790.

THE PEEPER.

NUMBER XXI.

Γνῶθι σεαυτόν. THALES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the gloomy dogmas of ſome divines, and the wild hypotheſes of a few philoſophers, there is, moſt undoubtedly, a dignity in human nature, which it becomes every man, in his ſtation, to ſupport with propriety and perſeverance.

The misfortune is, however, that men are too apt to aſſume a falſe conſequence, which leads them into abſurdities, and produces moſt of thoſe evils which are ſo generally and conſtantly complained of in the journey through life.

Every man forms to himſelf a notion that he is ſuperior, in ſome ſenſe or other, to thoſe around him; and this dangerous vanity prompts him to depend entirely upon himſelf, in affairs of the greateſt moment,

moment, and to follow the precipitate impulſe of his mind, even in exigencies when the greateſt humility and caution on his own part, and friendly advice of others, are abſolutely neceſſary.

This falſe conſequence makes men more emulous of being admired than beloved: and, in order to gain envy or applauſe, we frequently obſerve them engaging in purſuits, both in their civil and moral conduct, which ultimately bring them to ſhame and indigence. Singularity ſeems to be, almoſt, the aim of all; and a careful obſervation of the world ſufficiently proves that it never produced real ſatisfaction, or laſting benefit, to any. The man who would fain be eſteemed ſingular muſt certainly be one of the moſt conceited beings in the creation; for thereby he endeavours to ſhew that his mind and ſelf-importance are infinitely too great to be aſſimilated to the reſt of his fellow-creatures.

This generally, and, indeed, I may ſay always, creates miſanthropy, and renders the man peeviſh, overbearing, and unſocial in all his connections. Can any one who conceives a ſuperior notion of himſelf and abilities, endeavour to approve himſelf agreeable to his companions, in order to which he muſt neceſſarily lay aſide that falſe conſequence which adheres ſo cloſely to him? It is abſolutely impoſſible for perſons of this character to do this, and therefore it is that they never meet with any real friendſhip or genuine reſpect in the world.

Placed, as we are, in a ſtate that is perpetually changing its appearance, and among beings of the ſame nature and intelligence with ourſelves, and from whom we are to ſeek for the greateſt part of what is to render this tranſient ſcene comfortable, or even durable; it is plainly evident, that we ought ſo to improve our minds as to endeavour to communicate, as well as to receive, happineſs. Engaged in the ſame purſuits, endued with the ſame faculties, liable to the ſame diſappointments, and capable of the ſame pleaſures, we ought to conſider our intereſts, in ſome meaſure, as reciprocal, and aſſume no other conſequence to ourſelves than what belongs to all who participate of the ſame nature. Though we may vary in ſome particulars of our tempers, diſpoſitions, and capacities from one another, yet thoſe who have apparently the advantage over others ſhould conſider, whether that advantage is of any very material conſequence in the great ſcale of being, or any way affects the ſtate of ſociety. They ſhould alſo conſider, and carefully examine, whether what they have gained in one reſpect over their contemporaries is not reduced by ſome equal diſadvantages. Though a perſon may be ſuperior in refinement of intellectual underſtanding, depth of judgement, or comprehenſiveneſs of mind, to ſome of his acquaintance, yet is he not inferior to them in rectitude of principle, uſeful induſtry, or amiableneſs of diſpoſition? What room is there then for pride? How very ridiculous, how criminal and unjuſt, is it to affect a ſingularity on account of ſuch kinds of ſuperior diſtinction!

I could wiſh my friend LYSANDER would read and ſeriouſly conſider this. Generous he undoubtedly is, but he is oſtentatiouſly ſo; ſenſible, but he aſſumes a merit from it; he is alſo rigidly juſt; but on theſe accounts, added to his independence, he is proud. He cares but little for the eſteem of his acquaintance, provided he can gain their admiration. His falſe conſequence is ſo great, that the friend he has to-day ſhall ceaſe to be ſo to-morrow, if he ſhould be ſo unfortunate as to have in the leaſt degree hurt Lyſander's *vanity*. This is more valuable in his eſtimation than a friend, more to be gratified than even the common calls of nature, and more precious than the delights of domeſtic joy. Hence it is that he is barely reſpected, and but little eſteemed, among his acquaintance; feared but little loved, even in his family.

Overbearing in his temper, even to contradict LYSANDER would be to make him your inveterate enemy. The affectation of ſingularity, the deſire of admiration, have gained ſuch a powerful aſcendancy over a diſpoſition ſo unhappily tempered, that he plunges himſelf into a variety of uſeleſs expences, romantic projects, and inconſiſtent ſchemes, in order to gratify the one and procure the other. Thus he gains to himſelf perpetual vexation, fruitleſs trouble, and an unneceſſary waſte of money.

On the mind of LYSANDER, and every one who, like him, degrades the real dignity of man, and aſſumes a falſe one, I would wiſh to impreſs the heaven-deſcended ſaying:

"Be acquainted with thyſelf."

An ACCOUNT of the PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY at PARIS.

[Tranſlated from "LE VOYAGEUR À PARIS."]

THIS very reſpectable Society was founded at Paris in 1780, by five or ſix citizens, on a ſimilar plan to one exiſting at Straſbourg; and is adminiſtered by a ſelect Committee of Members and preſiding Officers. This Committee aſſembles every Tueſday, and the Society the ſecond and fourth Fridays of every month, at five o'clock in the afternoon, in the Wards belonging to the Convent of the Great Auguſtins, of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt, "*Quai de la Vallee.*" Theſe Officers are elected annually by a plurality of votes, and conſiſt of a Preſident, two Vice-Preſidents, a Secretary, and Treaſurer: the two laſt have the privilege to chuſe each a Deputy in caſe of abſence.

The firſt ſuccours the Society adminiſtered were in 1783, at which epoch they announced to maintain twelve labouring men, arrived at eighty years of age; but the utility of this eſtabliſhment once acknowledged, the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons in the nation preſſed forward to become Members, and it ſoon became the repoſitory of liberalities from generous ſouls, concealed under an anonymous pretence. This Society forms, at preſent, a kind of little republic, the members of which regard no kind of diſtinction among themſelves; and its reſources are at this day ſo abundant, from the united ſubſcriptions of its Members, and by ſums bequeathed to it, that it provides ſubſiſtence, at preſent, for above nine hundred unfortunate fellow-creatures.

Every one, before he can be admitted, muſt have a decent patrimony, a decided character for benevolence, an unblemiſhed reputation; and muſt conform to the rules.

Thoſe who petition to partake of the ſuccours of this Society muſt have been reſidents in Paris for three years; have been a workman, or labouring man, poor, and of an irreproachable conduct: they exact all the requiſites which conſtitute theſe different conditions, and the moſt ſcrupulous enquiries are made after the truth. The Society has no regard to any recommendation; the propereſt objects for relief are honeſty and want. The unfortunate that it aſſiſts are, labourers of eighty; thoſe born blind; women big with their ſixth child, having five others living; widowers and widows diſtreſſed with ſix children.

The Octogenarians receive fifteen livres a month, and eighteen livres whenever they attain the age of eighty-nine years and a day; lying-in women, forty-eight livres if they only bring into the world one child, ninety-ſix if they have twins, and one hundred and forty-four if there are three. Widowers and widows receive four livres a month for each child, till they attain the age of twelve years; and at that period they are put out to ſome trade, at the charge of the Society, receiving ſuccours till the age of fifteen: if theſe laſt ſhould be ſo unfortunate as to loſe their remaining father or mother, their ſtipend is increaſed to ſix livres a month, inſtead of four: blind children receive twelve livres a month, from their cradle till they are of age.

Mr. Hauy, Interpreter to the King, has eſtabliſhed, in the ſtreet Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, a School of Inſtruction for Youth born blind, under the auſpices of the Society. He has diſcovered means to teach them reading, writing, cyphering, printing, &c. and even to execute pieces of vocal and inſtrumental muſic with an aſtoniſhing preciſion. This School draws every Wedneſday and Saturday a prodigious number of the curious from all parts, who are impreſſed, at departing, with admiration of the ſkill of the maſter and pupils.

Moſt of the provincial towns propoſe eſtabliſhing Philanthropic Houſes, on the ſame footing as at Paris.

There is one forming at Verſailles, under the direction of the King himſelf, which is adopted by the one in Paris.

The Duke of Orleans is going to found one in that city endowed with a revenue of 16,000 livres.

The moſt perfect unanimity pervades all the Members of this Inſtitution. All, animated with the ſame ſpirit of benevolence, reſign to humanity rank, ſtation, and dignities, aiming only to alleviate the diſtreſſes of their fellow-creatures.

New Bond-ſtreet. J. D.

An

An ACCOUNT of the TRAVELS of JAMES BRUCE, Eſq. to diſcover the SOURCE of the NILE, in the Years 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773.

(Concluded from Page 20.)

HAVING accompliſhed the object of his Travels, in viewing the Sources of the Nile, Mr. Bruce became deſirous of leaving the country, which at this juncture was torn to pieces with inteſtine quarrels, and threatened to be diſturbed with open force and ſecret treachery. Returning therefore to Geeſh, he took up his reſidence there, and paſſed his time in a manner perfectly ſatisfactory to himſelf, and to thoſe over whom he governed. "We had lived, it is true," ſays he, on leaving it, "too magnificently for philoſophers, but neither idly nor riotouſly; and I believe never will any Sovereign of Geeſh be again ſo popular, or reign over his ſubjects with greater mildneſs. I had practiſed medicine gratis, and killed, for three days ſucceſſively, a cow each day for the poor and the neighbours. I had clothed the high-prieſt of the Nile from head to foot, as alſo his two ſons; and had decorated two of his daughters with beads of all the colours of the rainbow, adding every other little preſent they ſeemed fond of, or that we thought would be agreeable. As for our amiable Irepone, we had reſerved for her the choiceſt of our preſents, the moſt valuable of every article we had with us, and a large proportion of every one of them; we gave her beſides ſome gold: but ſhe, more generous, and nobler in her ſentiments, than us, ſeemed to pay little attention to thoſe that announced to her the ſeparation from her friend: ſhe tore her fine hair, which ſhe had every day before braided in a newer and more graceful manner: ſhe threw herſelf upon the ground in the houſe, and refuſed to ſee us mount on horſeback, or take our leave; and came not to the door till we were already ſet out, then followed us with her good wiſhes, and her eyes, as far as ſhe could ſee or be heard."

This happened on the 10th Nov. 1770. He ſoon arrived at Gondar, where he found affairs in the utmoſt confuſion. He was under the neceſſity of taking a decided part, and accordingly went with the army, and was preſent at ſeveral battles. In theſe he diſplayed ſo much courage, in ſeveral inſtances, that he was preſented by the King with a large chain of gold, with very maſſy links, which he doubled twice, and then put it over Mr. Bruce's neck. The chain conſiſted of one hundred and eighty-four links, each of them weighing 3 1-12th penny-weights of fine gold. "It was with the utmoſt reluctance," he obſerves, "that being in want of every thing, I ſold a great part of this honourable diſtinction at Sennaar, on my return home. It is hoped my ſucceſſors will never have the ſame excuſe I had for further diminiſhing this honourable monument which I have left them."

At length he obtained leave to return home; and on the 26th Dec. 1771 left Gondar; but before he entirely quitted the country, he had one more opportunity of ſeeing thoſe who had been his conſtant friends during his reſidence there. On the 2d of January 1772 he was joined by a ſervant, who carried him to a place called Tcherkin, where he remained until the 15th, taking in the mean time the diverſion of hunting the elephant and buffalo, of which we have diſtinct and entertaining accounts. He proceeded by ſlow ſtages through a deſolate country, encompaſſed by dangers. In his progreſs he experienced the effects of the *Simoon*, or hot wind. At length, on the 23d of March, he arrived at Teawa, where he was in great danger from the brutality of the Sheikh. He was detained there until the 18th of April, when he proceeded forwards, and on the 29th found himſelf at Sennaar. Here he remained, experiencing all the miſeries attendant on delay, neglect, ill-health, poverty, and even want. He was even reduced to ſell part of his chain. On the 5th of September, however, he left this inhoſpitable place, and on the 4th of October arrived at Chendi, where he ſtaid until the 20th. On the 9th of November he committed himſelf, with his company, to the Deſert, to encounter various diſtreſſes. On the 14th, at Waadi el Halboub, he ſays, "We were here at once ſurprized and terrified by a ſight ſurely one of the moſt magnificent in the world. In that vaſt expanſe of deſert from W. and to N. W. of us, we ſaw a number of prodigious pillars of ſand, at different diſtances, at times moving with great celerity, at others ſtalking on with a majeſtic ſlowneſs. At intervals we thought they were coming in a very few minutes to overwhelm us; and ſmall quantities of ſand did actually more than once reach us. Again they would retreat ſo as to be almoſt out of ſight, their

tops

tops reaching to the very clouds. There the tops often ſeparated from the bodies; and theſe once diſjoined, diſperſed in the air, and did not appear more. Sometimes they were broken near the middle, as if ſtruck with a large cannon ſhot.—About noon they began to advance with conſiderable ſwiftneſs upon us, the wind being very ſtrong at North. Eleven of them ranged along ſide of us about the diſtance of three miles. The greateſt diameter of the largeſt appeared to me at that diſtance as if it would meaſure ten feet. They retired from us with a wind at S. E. leaving an impreſſion upon my mind to which I can give no name, though ſurely one ingredient in it was fear, with a conſiderable deal of wonder and aſtoniſhment. It was in vain to think of flying; the ſwifteſt horſe, or faſteſt ſailing ſhip, could be of no uſe to carry us out of this danger; and the full perſuaſion of this rivetted me as if to the ſpot where I ſtood, and let the camels gain on me ſo much in my ſtate of lameneſs, that it was with ſome difficulty I could overtake them."

The various horrors of this journey can only be deſcribed by Mr. Bruce himſelf. On the 16th of November he narrowly eſcaped the *Simoon*. At this time ſubordination became hard to be preſerved; he had nearly loſt his voice by this peſtilential wind; his face was ſo ſwelled as ſcarcely to permit him to ſee; his neck was covered with bliſters; his feet were ſwelled and inflamed, and he was bleeding with many wounds. The water he had brought with him was alſo exhauſted, and deſpair ſeemed to ſeize on all the party. From this ſtate they were relieved by their arrival at ſome wells. On the 19th he diſcovered an attempt to take away the camels, but luckily caught the thief, whoſe life was ſpared, and he was engaged to conduct him through the Deſert. On the 20th he proceeded forwards, and in the courſe of the journey loſt all the camels, and at length was reduced to the neceſſity on the 27th to abandon the baggage to chance. On the 29th he ſaw the palm-trees of Aſſenan, and a quarter before ten arrived in a grove of palm-trees on the North of the city.

Our traveller by this time was ſo exhauſted, that he ſat down under the ſhade of the palm-trees to recollect himſelf. It was very hot, and he fell into a profound ſleep. "For my own part," ſays he, "a dulneſs and inſenſibility, an univerſal relaxation of ſpirits which I cannot deſcribe, a kind of ſtupor, or palſy of the mind, had overtaken me almoſt to a deprivation of underſtanding. I found in myſelf a kind of ſtupidity, and want of power to reflect upon what had paſſed. I ſeemed to be as if awakened from a dream, when the ſenſes are yet half aſleep, and we only begin to doubt whether what has before paſſed in thought is real or not. The dangers I was juſt now delivered from made no impreſſion upon my mind; and what more and more convinces me I was for a time not in my perfect ſenſes, is, that I found in myſelf a hard-heartedneſs, without the leaſt inclination to be thankful for that ſignal deliverance which I had juſt now experienced."

After a few days refreſhment, he ſolicited the Aga to procure for him ſix or eight camels, in order to return to the Deſert and ſeek after his baggage. This application was at laſt ſucceſsful, and he proceeded on his journey. He began it after it was dark, and at twelve o'clock got into a valley, where he hid himſelf and his retinue in the loweſt part of it under a bank, for the night was exceeding cold; they had however ſpirits with them, which they drank with moderation. They were uncertain of the exact place they were in ſearch of; but as ſoon as light came they diſcovered their track, as freſh and entire as when they made it. After going about half an hour in their former footſteps, they had the unſpeakable ſatisfaction to find the quadrant and the whole baggage untouched; and by them the bodies of the ſlaughtered camels, a ſmall part of one of them having been torn by the haddaya or kite.

It had been agreed they ſhould not ſtay there, but load and depart immediately. This was done in an inſtant; five camels eaſily carried the loads, with a man upon them beſides. They made a briſk retreat to Syene, which was about forty miles. At a little paſt four o'clock in the afternoon entered the town again without having ſeen one man on their journey.

Here the important part of Mr. Bruce's Travels terminates. After continuing at this place until the 11th of December, he ſet out for Cairo on the 10th of January 1773, from whence he proceeded to Alexandria, and arrived at Marſeilles after a paſſage of about three weeks.

THE

THE LONDON REVIEW AND LITERARY JOURNAL,

For AUGUST 1790.

Quid ſit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales. With Sixty-five Plates of Non-deſcript Animals, Birds, Lizards, Serpents, curious Cones of Trees, and other Natural Productions of New Holland. By John White, Eſq. Surgeon-general to the Settlement, and correſponding Member of the Medical Society of London. 4to. 1l. 16s. plain, and with Sixty-five Plates coloured, 3l. 6s. Debrett. 1790.

ALTHOUGH vulgar curioſity has been in ſome meaſure gratified by the accounts that have been publiſhed in newſpapers and other publications, and compilations chiefly from theſe, the moral as well as the natural philoſopher continued to feel a want which only a philoſopher could ſupply. The untutored obſerver, though endowed by nature with good ſenſe, and furniſhed by years with much experience in the active ſcenes of life; the mere ſailor, ſoldier, or man of buſineſs, or even the perſon in whom all theſe characters are united, is yet unequal to the taſk of diſcerning himſelf or deſcribing to others the endleſs variations of phyſical and moral nature. The ſtate of ſociety, and the connection between the circumſtances of the natives of South Wales and their turn of thinking and acting, and the diſtinguiſhing characters of the vegetable, and, above all, of the animal kingdom in that corner of the World, were among the *deſiderata* in civil and natural hiſtory before the Surgeon-General to that ſettlement deſcribed, and Mr. Debrett, at a great expence, publiſhed the magnificent and intereſting work before us.

The Editor declares, that he conſiders it "his duty, as much as it is his inclination, to return his public and grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen through whoſe abilities and liberal communications, in the province of natural hiſtory, he has been enabled to ſurmount thoſe difficulties that neceſſarily attended the deſcription of ſo great a variety of animals, preſented for the firſt time to the obſervation of the naturaliſt, and conſequently in the claſs of non-deſcripts. Among theſe Gentlemen he has the honour, particularly, to reckon the names of Dr. Shaw, Dr. Smith the Poſſeſſor of the celebrated Linnæan Collection, and John Hunter, Eſq. who to a ſublime and inventive genius happily unites a generous and diſintereſted zeal for the promotion of natural ſcience." This character of the juſtly celebrated Mr. Hunter, though brief, is juſt and appropriate. All knowledge conſiſts in compariſon. Though the particular deſcriptions that are contained in the volume under review have undoubtedly come from the hand of the ingenious gentleman whoſe name they bear; yet it is not unnatural to conjecture, that it is to Mr. Hunter that we are indebted for many of thoſe GENERAL VIEWS and aſſociations under which particular objects are conſidered, and by which they are connected with ſcience *: for it is Mr. Hunter's manner to trace up ſolitary ſubſtances and facts to general laws and claſſes; to view particular objects as comprehended under ſomething that is, *in reſpect of them*, a WHOLE; and, in all things, to develope the chain of cauſe and effect.

Mr. White, in a perſpicuous and pleaſing manner, marks in his Journal the moſt

* All the liberal arts and ſciences are in their principles congenial; and thoſe principles, when traced to their common ſource, all terminate in what is called METAPHYSICS, or the firſt philoſophy. Mr. Hunter, it is ſaid, is ſo ſenſible of this, that he is now engaged in metaphyſical, among other inveſtigations.

important

important and intereſting occurrences in the voyage, from the time of his leaving London in March 1787, to that of his arrival in New South-Wales in January 1788; the accidents and diſtempers that took place on board the tranſports, and the means by which health was reſtored or preſerved. At the Canary and Cape-de-Verd Iſlands, and at Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, in South-America, he has an opportunity, which he embraces, of entertaining his readers with deſcriptions of men and manners, as well as of inanimated nature, which is exhibited in a variety of beautiful and ſublime, as well as of groteſque and fantaſtic forms.

Though we have heard much of the Iſland and Mountain of Teneriffe, there is a clearneſs, intereſt, and good-ſenſe in what follows, that occupies and pleaſes every reader:

"As you approach the iſland of Teneriffe, and even when you are near to it, the appearance from the ſea conveys no very favourable idea of its fertility; one rugged barren hill or mountain terminating in another, until it forms the famous Peak. The town of Santa Cruz is large and populous, but very irregular and ill-built; ſome of the private houſes, however, are ſpacious, convenient, and well-conſtructed. Although this town is not conſidered as the capital, Laguna enjoying that pre-eminence, yet I cannot help thinking it ought to be ſo; not only from its being more frequented by ſhips of various nations, and having a greater ſhare of trade than any other port in the Canaries, but on account of its being the reſidence of the Governor General.

"Among other ſteps for its improvement, the Marquis ſet on foot a contribution, and from the produce of it has cauſed to be built an elegant and commodious mole, or pier, about the centre of the town. To this pier, water of an excellent quality is conveyed by pipes; ſo that boats may come along-ſide, and by applying a hoſe to the cocks placed there for this purpoſe, fill the caſks without the uſual trouble and fatigue. The landing or ſhipping of goods is likewiſe, by means of this pier, rendered both convenient and expeditious. In ſhort, I think I may ſafely recommend this port as a very good one for ſhips undertaking long voyages to water at, and refreſh their crews; more eſpecially in the time of the fruit ſeaſon.

"About four or five miles, inland, from Santa Cruz, ſtands the city of Laguna; ſo called from a lake near which it is ſituated. This lake, during the winter, or in rainy weather, is full of ſtagnant water, that in a little time becomes putrid, and, in very dry hot weather, is totally exhaled. I have before obſerved, that Laguna is conſidered as the capital of the iſland, and added my reaſons for thinking this an ill-judged diſtinction. The road from Santa Cruz to it is a pretty ſteep aſcent, until you approach the town, which is ſituated at the extremity, or rather on a corner, of a plain three or four miles long. This city has two churches, one of them richly ornamented; and ſeveral convents both of friars and nuns. It has likewiſe three hoſpitals; two of which were originally inſtituted for the wiſe, but ineffectual, purpoſe of eradicating the *lues venerea*; a diſeaſe that has long been, and ſtill continues to be very common in this iſland. I was however informed, that perſons afflicted with other diſorders are now received into theſe two charitable inſtitutions; and that the third is appropriated to the reception of foundlings. Beſides the foregoing, there are ſome other public as well as private buildings, that tend to improve the appearance of the town. There is very little trade carried on at Laguna, it being rather the retired reſidence of the gentry of the Iſland, and of the merchants of Santa Cruz, which is the principal ſeat of Commerce. The officers of juſtice likewiſe reſide here; ſuch as the corrégidor, lieutenant of the police, &c. and a judge whoſe buſineſs it is to regulate commercial affairs. An office of inquiſition, with the proper officers, delegated from, and ſubject to, the tribunal of the Holy Office held at Grand Canary, is beſides eſtabliſhed here.

"The preſent natives of this iſland ſeem to have in them very little of the ſtock from whence they ſprung; intermarriages with the Spaniards have nearly obliterated all traces of the original ſtamina: they are of a middle ſtature, inclining to be ſlender, and of a dark complexion, with large animated black eyes. The peaſants in general are wretchedly clothed; when they do appear better, they are habited in the Spaniſh faſhion. The men in a genteeler line dreſs very gaily, and are ſeldom ſeen without long ſwords. It is remarked, that few of them walk with dignity and eaſe; which may be attributed to the long cloaks they uſually wear, except on particular occaſions.

"The women wear veils: thoſe worn by the lower ranks are of black ſtuff, thoſe of the higher, of black ſilk; and ſuch among the latter as have any claim to beauty, are far from being over careful in concealing their faces by them. The young ladies, ſome of whom I ſaw that were really pretty, wear their fine long black hair plaited, and faſtened with a comb, or a ribbon, on the top of the head.

"The common people, and in this they reſemble

reſemble the inhabitants of moſt of the iſlands in the Pacific Ocean lately diſcovered, have a ſtrong ſpice of furacity in them; they are beſides lazy; and the moſt importunate beggars in the world: I obſerved likewiſe, that the itch was ſo common among them, and had attained ſuch a degree of virulence, that one would almoſt be led to believe it was *epidemic* there.

"Some of the women are ſo abandoned and ſhameleſs, that it would be doing an injuſtice to the proſtitutes met with in the ſtreets of London, to ſay they are like them. The females of every degree are ſaid to be of an amorous conſtitution, and addicted to intrigue; for which no houſes could be better adapted than thoſe in Teneriffe."

On leaving Santa Cruz, and putting to ſea, the motion of the ſhip affected ſeventeen of the marines and convicts, who were afflicted with a diſtemper reſembling the *mumps*, or ſwellings of the chaps *, in a moſt ſurprizing and extraordinary manner.

"Indeed, it was ſo ſudden, that it was like a *placebo*. I could never account, with any ſatisfaction to myſelf, for the origin of this uncommon diſeaſe, though much acquainted with thoſe incident to ſeamen; nor did I ever ſee or hear of any that reſembled it. The moſt ſteady and prudent of the mariners, even thoſe who had their wives on board, were equally affected with thoſe who led more irregular lives," &c. &c. See Journal, p. 23.

The following is an account of the Iſland and Bay of Praya, rendered famous by the action that took place there on the 16th of April 1781, between Commodore Johnſtone and Monſieur Suffrein.

"In giving an account of this action the French Admiral, in a letter written by him, humorouſly thus obſerves:

'In leading into the bay, I was ſome time at a loſs to diſtinguiſh which was the Commodore's ſhip: but on getting more in I at length ſaw his pendant bluſhing through a foreſt of maſts; the Romney being ſecurely placed in ſhore of the merchant ſhips and ſmaller men of war.'

"The entrance into this bay appeared to be about a mile, between two bluff points, which makes it ſecure from every wind, except a Southerly one; and when that prevails, a very high ſea tumbles into it. On an eminence, in the center of the bay, ſtands a fort, where the Portugueſe colours were diſplayed. Many people appeared on the batteries, looking at the ſhips, which were probably more in number than had been ſeen there ſince the memorable 16th of April. The appearance of the town and the iſland, from the diſtant view we had, gave us no very favourable opinion of them. The face of the country ſeemed to be ſterile in the extreme. The lifeleſs brown of the Iſle of Mayo, deſcribed by Capt. Cook, may very well be applied to this iſland; for as far as my eye or glaſs could reach, not the ſmalleſt trace of vegetation or verdure was to be perceived, except at the weſt end of the fort on the left ſide of the bay, where a few trees of the cocoa-nut or palm kind appeared. But notwithſtanding the ſterile picture it exhibits when viewed from the ſea, geographers, and thoſe who have been on ſhore, deſcribe it to be, in many places, well cultivated and very fertile; producing ſugar-canes, a little wine, ſome cotton, Indian corn, cocoa nuts, and oranges, with all the other tropical fruits in great plenty; and point it out as a place where ſhips, bound on long voyages, may be conveniently ſupplied with water and other neceſſaries, ſuch as fowls, goats, and hogs; all which are to be purchaſed at a very eaſy rate."

"On the 23d [June 1787] the weather became exceedingly dark, warm, and cloſe, with heavy rain; a temperature of the atmoſphere very common on approaching the equator, and very much to be dreaded, as the health is greatly endangered thereby. Every attention was therefore paid to the people on board the Charlotte, and every exertion uſed to keep her clean and wholeſome between decks. My firſt care was to keep the men, as far as was conſiſtent with a regular diſcharge of their duty, out of the rain, and I never ſuffered the convicts to come upon deck when it rained, as they had neither linen nor clothing ſufficient to make themſelves dry and comfortable after getting wet; a line of conduct which cannot be too ſtrictly obſerved and enforced in thoſe latitudes. To this, and to the frequent uſe of oil of tar, which was uſed three times a week, and oftener if found neceſſary, I attribute, in a great degree, the uncommon good health we enjoyed. I moſt ſincerely wiſh oil of tar was in more general uſe throughout his Majeſty's navy than it is. If it were, I am certain that the advantage accruing from it to the health of ſeamen, that truly uſeful and valuable claſs of the community, and for whoſe preſervation too much cannot be done, would ſoon manifeſt itſelf. This efficacious remedy wonderfully reſiſts putrefaction, de-

* As that diſtemper ſometimes terminates in a tranſlation of the inflammation to the teſticles, ſo this complaint (after the ſwelling and induration of the jaws had ſubſided) never in one inſtance failed to fix on thoſe parts.

ſtroys vermin and inſects of every kind; wherever it is applied overcomes all diſagreeable ſmells; and is in itſelf both agreeable and wholeſome.

"In the evening it became calm, with diſtant peals of thunder, and the moſt vivid flaſhes of lightning I ever remember. The weather was now ſo immoderately hot, that the female convicts, perfectly overcome with it, frequently fainted away; and theſe faintings generally terminated in fits. And yet, notwithſtanding the enervating effects of the atmoſpheric heat, and the inconveniences they ſuffered from it; ſo predominant was the warmth of their conſtitutions, or the depravity of their hearts, that the hatches over the place where they were confined could not be ſuffered to lay off, during the night, without a promiſcuous intercourſe immediately taking place between them and the ſeamen and marines. What little wind there was, which was only at intervals, continuing adverſe, and the health of theſe wretches being ſtill endangered by the heat, Capt. Phillip, though anxious to prevent as much as poſſible this intercourſe, gave an order, on my repreſenting the neceſſity of it, that a grating ſhould be cut, ſo as to admit a ſmall windſail being let down among them. In ſome of the other ſhips, the deſire of the women to be with the men was ſo uncontroulable, that neither ſhame (but indeed of this they had long loſt ſight), nor the fear of puniſhment, could deter them from making their way through the bulk heads to the apartments aſſigned the ſeamen."

While they ſteered their courſe to the coaſt of Brazil, a boat came along-ſide of them, in which were three Portugueſe and ſix ſlaves, from whom they purchaſed ſome oranges, plantains, and bread.

"In trafficking with theſe people, we diſcovered, that one Thomas Barret, a convict, had, with great ingenuity and addreſs, paſſed ſome quarter dollars which he, aſſiſted by two others, had coined out of old buckles, buttons belonging to the Marines, and pewter ſpoons, during their paſſage from Teneriffe. The impreſſion, milling, character, in a word, the whole was ſo inimitably executed, that had their metal been a little better, the fraud, I am convinced, would have paſſed undetected. A ſtrict and careful ſearch was made for the apparatus wherewith this was done, but in vain; not the ſmalleſt trace or veſtige of any thing of the kind was to be found among them. How they managed this buſineſs without diſcovery, or how they could effect it at all, is a matter of inexpreſſible ſurprize to me; as they never were ſuffered to come near a fire; and a centinel was conſtantly placed over their hatchway, which one would imagine rendered it impoſſible for either fire or fuſed metal to be conveyed into their apartments. Beſides, hardly ten minutes ever elapſed, without an officer of ſome degree or other going down among them. The adroitneſs, therefore, with which they muſt have managed, in order to complete a buſineſs that required ſo complicated a proceſs, gave me a high opinion of their ingenuity, cunning, caution, and addreſs; and I could not help wiſhing that theſe qualities had been employed to more laudable purpoſes."

It has been aſſerted by ſome writers, that the women of RIO DE JANEIRO are very much addicted to intrigue; and, particularly, that, as ſoon as it becomes dark, the generality of them expoſed themſelves at their doors and windows, diſtinguiſhing, by preſents of noſegays and flowers, thoſe on whom they had no objection to beſtow their favours; a diſtinction in which ſtrangers ſhared as well as their acquaintance.

"That this," ſays Mr. White, "might have been the caſe, I will not take upon me to deny; and, impreſſed with the idea, on my firſt arrival, I conſidered every woman as a proper object of gallantry; but a month's reſidence among them convinced me, that this imputed turn for intrigue is chiefly confined to the lower claſs; and that, in general, the higher ranks are as undeſerving of the imputation as the females of any other country."

(To be continued.)

Travels from the Cape of Good Hope into the Interior Parts of Africa, including many intereſting Anecdotes, &c. Tranſlated from the French of Monſieur Vaillant. 2 Vols. 8vo. 12s. Lane.

THE love of Natural Hiſtory faſtens itſelf upon the human mind like a magic charm, with a force equally impulſive and irreſiſtible, baniſhing all conſiderations except thoſe which lead to its immediate gratification. Of the truth of this obſervation, the Travels of Mr. Vaillant are a ſtriking illuſtration. Surinam, the capital of the Dutch ſettlements in Guiana in South America, was the place of his nativity. The fondneſs of his parents, who had frequent occaſions to undertake tedious journies to the fartheſt part of that wild and extenſive country, induced them

to

to take with them their infant ſon; and the variety of objects which preſented themſelves to his obſervation during theſe excurſions excited ſuch an inſatiable curioſity, and thirſt for the knowledge of Natural Hiſtory, that nothing after could ever gratify or ſubdue. Determined to form a cabinet for himſelf, he declared, in his earlieſt infancy, war, as he expreſſes it, againſt caterpillars, butterflies, a ſpecies of beetle called ſcarabæus, and all ſorts of inſects and animals peculiar to South America; but on his return to Europe with his parents in the year 1763, the ſight of the ſuperb cabinets of natural knowledge in Paris made him diſſatisfied, left a void in his heart; and he perſuaded himſelf, from the whiſpers of enthuſiaſm, that he was the being for whom it was reſerved to rectify former errors in Natural Hiſtory, and to give full information to this important ſcience. Liſtening to the ſuggeſtions of this ſeducing idea, "neither the ties of love or friendſhip" were able to ſhake his purpoſe; and without communicating his project to any one, but "inexorable and blind to every obſtacle," and "forſaking his young wife and family," he left Paris on the 17th of July 1780, and on the 19th of December following ſailed from Amſterdam on board the Held Woltemaade, a ſhip belonging to the Dutch Company, for the Cape of Good Hope, where he arrived on the 1ſt of February 1781. Giving orders to prepare whatever could aſſiſt him in his natural reſearches, accommodate him in travelling, or conciliate the affections of the ſavages he might eventually meet with, he viſited in the intermediate time Saldania Bay; at which place, while he was unfortunately hunting on Schaapen Iſland, Commodore Johnſtone attacked the fleet of Monſieur Suffrein, and among the other misfortunes of that day, Mr. Vaillant, by the blowing up of the Middleburgh, "in one inſtant had the misfortune to behold his effects, his project, his collection, and all his hopes, diſperſed in air and vaniſh into ſmoke." From the diſtreſs and inconvenience of theſe loſſes, however, he was unexpectedly relieved by the generoſity of Mr. BOERS, *Fiſcal*. During his reſidence on this iſland at the hut of an honeſt Hottentot named Slaber, he was informed by one of the inhabitants, whoſe name was Smit, that A TYGER had for ſome time infeſted his diviſion, and carried away regularly every night ſome of his cattle. The animal was doomed to die.

"We therefore got together," ſays Mr. Vaillant, "all the dogs we could find, and provided ourſelves with arms. Thus every thing ready prepared for the aſſault, we ſeparated until morning. I then went to bed, but could not cloſe my eyes from impatience. At break of day I gained the plain with my eſcort (Smit, and ſome of his friends); we were in all eighteen; about the ſame number of dogs. Smit informed us the tyger had that night robbed him of a ſheep. One of my guns was loaded with large pieces of lead, another with ſhot, and a carbine with balls, two of which my Hottentot carried as he followed me. The country was tolerably open, except here and there a few divided thickets, which we were obliged to beat with great precaution.

"After an hour's fruitleſs ſearch, we found the half devoured carcaſe of the ſheep; this aſſured us the animal was not far off, and could not eſcape. Some few moments after, our dogs, who till that time had been beating confuſedly about, preſſed together, and ruſhed within two hundred paces of us into a large thicket, barking and howling as loud as poſſible.

"I leaped from my horſe, gave him to my Hottentot, and running to the ſide of the thicket, got on a riſing ground within fifty paces; caſting my eyes back, I perceived my companions were alarmed. However, John Slaber (ſon of my hoſt) came up, ſaying he would not abandon me, though in danger of his life. By the agitation of his appearance, and the fear which was marked on his countenance, I judged the poor lad gave himſelf up for loſt. I well knew that the apparent firmneſs of another would encourage him; and indeed, though his terror was extreme, I believe he thought himſelf in greater ſecurity when near me, than in the midſt of his poltroon companions, who were gazing upon us at a reſpectful diſtance. I had been told, that in caſe I ſhould be near enough to the animal to be heard, I muſt not ſay *ſaa, ſaa*, for that word would render the beaſt furious, and that he would ruſh on the perſon that uttered it: as I had company, I was not afraid of being ſurpriſed, therefore repeated the word a hundred times together, by way of encouraging the dogs, and likewiſe to drive the beaſt from the thicket; but all in vain; the animal and dogs were equally fearful of each other, the former not daring to quit his retreat, nor the latter to enter it; yet among the maſtiffs there were ſome that muſt have ſucceeded, had their courage equalled their ſtrength; my dog, the ſmalleſt of the pack, was always at their head, he alone advancing a little into the thicket. It is true, he knew me, and was animated by my voice. The hideous beaſt roared terribly; every moment I expected it

to ruſh out; the dogs, on its ſmalleſt motion, drew haſtily back, and ran as faſt as poſſible; at length a few random ſhot diſlodged him, and he ruſhed out ſuddenly: his appearance ſeemed the ſignal for every one to decamp; even John Slaber (formed with the ſtrength of a Hercules, able to wreſtle with the animal, and ſtrangle him in his arms) abandoned me, and ran to the others—I remained alone with my Hottentot. The panther, in endeavouring to gain another thicket, paſſed within fifty paces of us, with all the dogs at his heels; we ſaluted him by firing three ſhot as he paſſed us.

"The thicket in which he had taken refuge was neither ſo high, large, or buſhy, as the one he had quitted; a track of blood made me preſume I had wounded him, and the fury of the dogs was a proof I was not miſtaken; a number of my people now drew near, but the greater part had entirely diſappeared.

"The animal was baited more than an hour, we firing into the thicket more than forty random ſhot. At length (tired and impatient with this tedious buſineſs), I remounted my horſe, and turned with precaution on the oppoſite ſide to the dogs. I imagined that, employed in defending himſelf againſt them, it would be eaſy to get behind him. I was not miſtaken; I ſaw him ſquatting, and ſtriking with his paws to keep at bay my dog that ran barking within the reach of his fangs. When I had taken the neceſſary ſteps to catch him in a good ſituation, I fired my carbine; this I immediately dropped to catch up my gun, which I carried at the bow of my ſaddle: this precaution was uſeleſs; the animal did not appear, nor could I ſee him after firing my carbine. Though I was ſure I had hit him, it would have been imprudent to have ruſhed immediately into the thicket. As he made no noiſe, I ſuſpected he was dead, or mortally wounded. "Friends," cried I to the hunters that approached, "let us go in a firm line ſtrait up to him; if he is yet alive, all our pieces fired together will overcome him, and we can be in no danger." One perſon only anſwered, and that was in the negative; in ſhort, none liked the propoſal. Enraged, I ſaid to my Hottentot (who was not leſs animated than his maſter), "Comrade, the animal is either dead, or near it; get on horſeback, approach as I did, and try to diſcover in what ſtate we have put him: I will guard the entrance, and, if he attempts to eſcape, will ſhoot him; we ſhall be able to finiſh him without the aſſiſtance of theſe cowards." No ſooner had he entered, than he called to me that the tyger was extended, without motion, and he believed him dead; but, to be aſſured, he fired his carbine. I ran, tranſported with pleaſure; my brave Hottentot partook my exultation. Triumph redoubled our force; we dragged the animal from the thicket; he ſeemed enormous; I examined him particularly, turning him from ſide to ſide. This was my firſt eſſay, and by chance the tyger was monſtrous; it was a male. From the extremity of the tail to the noſe, he meaſured ſeven feet ten inches, to a circumference of two feet ten inches. I found that he exactly anſwered the deſcription of the Panther given by Buffon; but through all this country he is known by no other name than the tyger, though it is only the prevalence of cuſtom, for in this part of Africa there are no tygers, the difference between that animal and the panther being very great. The Hottentots call it *garou gama*, or the *ſpotted lion*."

(To be continued.)

The Hiſtory of the Public Revenue of the Britiſh Empire. Part III. By Sir John Sinclair, Bart. 4to. 15s. Cadell.

(Continued from Page 18.)

IT is with pleaſure we reſume the difficult but inſtructive taſk of tracing the various fertile reſources of Great Britain, as they preſent themſelves to the view, and gratify the mind of the true patriot, in that highly finiſhed picture of them drawn by the maſterly hand of our induſtrious author. The obſervation with which he opens his Fourth Chapter, On the National Reſources, is of ſo much conſequence to the public, and the ſubject of it will be found, upon recollection, to have given too many of us ſo much pain, that no apology need be made for giving it a place in our literary repoſitory, and ſubjoining the *antidote* to the *political* poiſon which has been ſo often and ſo widely diſſeminated through the Britiſh Empire.

Let thoſe who have been either principals in, or acceſſaries to, this treaſon againſt the State, through a malevolent diſpoſition, the ſpirit of party, or ſelfiſh views, here take ſhame unto themſelves: the indignation of the virtuous and the benevolent they have deſerved, and it will overtake them—whilſt we drop a tear of pity only on the writings of falſe calculators, to obliterate the fatal predictions of national bankruptcy and ruin; commiſerating the infirmities to which human nature

ture is ſubject, and ſtill revering the memory of a Hume as an able hiſtorian and an enlightened philoſopher, though we have diſcovered him to be a weak politician and financier.

"It has unfortunately," ſays our author, "been of late too common a practice for even *reſpectable* individuals to lay before the public very exaggerated accounts of the dangerous ſtate of the national finances. The more our difficulties increaſed, the greater pleaſure they ſeemed to take in announcing our ſituation to our enemies, in damping the exertions of thoſe by whoſe judgment and abilities alone we could poſſibly be extricated from the embarraſſments in which we were involved, and in proving to what fatal lengths even valuable characters may be led in ſupport of a favourite hypotheſis." The numerous readers of Dr. Price's Obſervations on Civil Liberty, ſo far as they regard *public credit*, muſt remember the effect which the circulation of a cheap edition of that celebrated pamphlet had on the ſtocks at a critical period for this country, and feel the full force of the foregoing remark.

Sir John Sinclair's conduct, in his writings upon the ſame intereſting ſubject, is the very reverſe. Though at war with the Miniſter of the day upon principle, he does not allow either the ſpirit of oppoſition, or a predilection for any particular ſyſtem of his own, to tranſport him beyond the bounds of reaſon and fair diſcuſſion.

"As a perſon anxious to promote the honour and proſperity of his native country," he adds, "I have uniformly entered my proteſt againſt the general tendency of ſuch performances. Every attempt to aſſign a period, however remote, for the ruin of a large community, ſtrikes me as highly impolitic. Nature"—ſay rather, the God of nature—"has wiſely rendered the exiſtence of the individual uncertain, leſt the fear of death ſhould embitter his days, and diſcourage him in every purſuit, however great or laudable. What reaſon then can be aſſigned, why the order of nature ſhould be reverſed when empires are in queſtion? Diſpirited nations, like diſpirited individuals, are incapable of vigorous efforts to extricate themſelves from danger: beſides, the apprehenſion of evil is juſtly accounted more dreadful than its real exiſtence."

Above all, ſuch deſponding ideas ought to be diſcountenanced in a country which has long been conſpicuous for popular diſcontent during as flouriſhing circumſtances as perhaps any nation ever knew. Whether this originates from the natural turbulence of a free people, or from the gloomy atmoſphere we breathe, certain it is, that the inhabitants of this iſland have for this century paſt been uniformly lamenting the miſeries of their public ſituation, and the world has been ſtunned with perpetual prognoſtications that immediate ruin was inevitable. Fortunately, however, debts and taxes, though not a little diſtreſſing when they become conſiderable, are not alone ſufficient to effect the ruin of a nation; and there is ſtill reaſon to hope, that as we now ridicule the ill-founded deſpondency of our anceſtors, who imagined that incumbrances to the amount of *fifty* or a *hundred millions* would reduce them to a ſtate of bankruptcy; ſo our poſterity will laugh at the folly, the ignorance, or the want of political ſkill and judgment in the ſtateſmen and politicians of theſe times, who preſume to aſſert that we have totally exhauſted our reſources, and that the period is at laſt arrived when the nation muſt either deſtroy her debts, or her debts will deſtroy the nation *.

In this place, it ſeems moſt proper to inform thoſe who may be inclined to purchaſe the whole of this *national work* (a title which we may certainly beſtow upon it with much more propriety than it has been given to a propoſed ſplendid edition of Shakeſpeare), that in 1789 Sir John Sinclair publiſhed an Appendix to Parts I. and II. being then uncertain when he ſhould procure the information he wanted from the public offices to complete Part III. the ſubject of our preſent inveſtigation. This Appendix contains ſome valuable papers, not reprinted in Part III. or Vol. II. Amongſt others—"An Antidote to Deſpondency, or progreſſive Aſſertions from reſpectable Authorities, tending to prove that the Nation was actually undone prior to the Revolution in 1688; and that it has remained in a continued State of Ruin and Decay ever ſince that memorable Era." The doleful catalogue conſiſts of 21 pamphlets, and extracts from the larger works of celebrated writers, from 1689 to 1783, including the great names of David Hume, Judge Black-

* Theſe ſentiments were originally contained in the tract intitled, "Hints addreſſed to the Public on the State of our Finances," publiſhed in 1783; at which time, our author ſays, he was almoſt the only perſon in the kingdom who maintained that the reſources of this country were adequate to the public neceſſities.

ſtone

ſtone, Lord Kaimes, Adam Smith, Dr. Price, and John Earl of Stair.

After this neceſſary exordium, it is with pleaſure we recur to the beſt means of refuting all ſuch gloomy apprehenſions pointed out by our author, viz. by a fair ſtatement of the financial reſources which Great Britain ſtill poſſeſſes, under the following general heads—1. *Economical Arrangements.* 2. *Improvements in the exiſting Revenue.* 3. *Additional Taxes.* 4. *Lucrative Projects*, which the public may eaſily execute with conſiderable advantage.

Though ſome of theſe reſources, in our opinion, cannot be relied upon, and are too hazardous to be brought forward in times of danger and difficulty, when they are moſt likely to be wanted, and others appear to be impracticable without the introduction of oppreſſive meaſures incompatible with the free ſpirit of the conſtitution, there are ſtill ſufficient remaining, to which no reaſonable objection can be offered, to put the finances of the nation upon the moſt reſpectable footing, to ſtrengthen the hands of public credit, and to lighten the burdens of the maſs of the people.

Under the article of Economy, our author very juſtly obſerves, "that whilſt money can be ſaved, either by cutting off unneceſſary offices and gratuities, or by checking uſeleſs expences, no miniſter ought to apply for an augmentation of impoſts."—Yet we have ſeen this done year after year, in the midſt of profound peace.

He is of opinion that a formidable navy ought to be always kept up; but he ſuggeſts a number of ſavings, and a different mode of keeping, and delivering into Parliament, the ſeparate accounts of the ordinary and extraordinary expences incurred in this department, as the means of preventing that confuſion which at preſent ſcreens extravagance. The reduction of the army eſtimate is recommended in the ſame manner; and with reſpect to the ordnance, Sir John Sinclair only adds one to the numerous complainants of the profuſion of that department. Indeed it has been ſo long and ſo frequently a ſubject of general diſcontent to the nation, that it is aſtoniſhing no parliamentary remedy has been applied. But the myſtery is explained in a very few words by our author, and a key is given to the unneceſſary extravagance that pervades every public office under Government, to which very large ſums are to be unavoidably iſſued. "A miniſter of the finances can hardly reſiſt the various attacks to which from every quarter he is expoſed. Each ſervant of the crown, attentive only to his own department, is naturally deſirous of employing in that particular ſervice as much of the national income as he can; and each claim having ſome plauſible pretenſion to ſupport it, there is reaſon to apprehend that every demand may be too eaſily aſſented to, unleſs Parliament fixes upon ſome particular ſum, beyond which the Miniſter ſhall not be permitted to proceed, leaving the arrangement of the ſum ſo fixed on to be divided among the different departments as he may think proper to direct, unleſs the Houſe of Commons aſcertains the ſpecific ſum to be expended on each department."—Frugality, integrity, and propriety, is not therefore to be expected in the expenditure of the public money, till a political revolution ſhall take place in the formation of the Adminiſtrations of this country. When a general change happens, it has been cuſtomary for the new candidates, who expect to be called into office to preſide over the principal departments of Government, to go to their Sovereign with a long liſt of friends and dependants: all theſe muſt be placed in the ſeveral ſtations in each department which the leaders of the party have aſſigned to them—or thoſe high and mighty Dons *will not accept*; and the King, in that caſe, has to caſt about for another Miniſtry, who perhaps, finding that he has not complied with the terms of the firſt candidates, will preſume to offer others ſtill more degrading to the Royal dignity. Great Britain, for the melioration of her finances, ſhould have a Board of Treaſury (now become the firſt, and the moſt eſſential to the nation) and a Chancellor of the Exchequer totally independent, and unconnected, ſo far as regards perſonal friendſhips and parliamentary intereſt. No Firſt Lord of the Treaſury ſhould controul his Board, that is to ſay, his aſſociates in office; and neither they nor the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſhould be afraid of diſobliging their *friend* the Maſter of the Ordnance—nor their *friend* the firſt Lord of the Admiralty—nor their *friend* the Paymaſter of the Forces. Viſionary as ſuch a ſcheme of new-modelling Government may appear, it is *la grande remede* through which the Britiſh Empire muſt one day paſs, to reſtore the antient purity of its conſtitution, and give full vigour to its financial reſources.

The difference between the peace eſtabliſhment of Mr. Pitt and that propoſed by our author, amounts to 337,000l. *per annum*, to be ſaved by the latter.

Under the head of Economy in regard

to

to our foreign poſſeſſions, the ſale of Gibraltar to the Spaniards is recommended, by which the nation would not only acquire a conſiderable ſum to be applied to the public ſervice, but would ſave the annual charges of maintaining that garriſon, ſtated at 200,000l. in time of peace, and *half a million* in time of war. The ſound policy of this meaſure requires a more accurate inveſtigation, and a more extended chain of reaſoning, than we are able to give to ſuch an intricate ſubject; but one thing we may venture to aſſert—that Sir John, and all other writers on the ſame topic, will have to encounter moſt powerful and patriotic opponents—we cannot therefore give him credit for this article, as an economical ſaving to the nation.

His propoſed diminution of ſalaries and penſions promiſes better things; and, conſidering how ſtrongly this meaſure was recommended to Parliament by the Commiſſioners appointed to examine and ſtate the Public Accounts, we join with him in lamenting that ſo little has been done, compared with what the public had a right to expect. The retrenchments our author points out as reaſonable, in the Exchequer; the Exciſe and Cuſtoms; the Courts of Law; the Colonies abroad; the Military Department at home; in the Principality of Wales; in the Dutchies of Lancaſter and Cornwall; in the Purlieus of the Court; and in the Eſtabliſhments of North Britain; he eſtimates at 300,000l. to be deducted as an annual ſaving to the nation from the enormous ſum of 1,851,360l. *per annum* now paid in ſalaries, perquiſites, and gratuities, many of which might be totally aboliſhed, and others conſiderably diminiſhed. To this ſcheme we can find no equitable objection, after the death of the preſent poſſeſſors, or on making them an adequate compenſation. With reſpect to the management of the public funds, moſt aſſuredly ſome law ſhould be made ſubjecting the proprietors to the expences incident to the management of their property. The charges for tranſfers, payment of dividends, proſecutions for fraud, &c. are all paid by the State; whereas receiving the rents, mortgaging or alienating the property, keeping the accounts, &c. of landed eſtates, require bailiffs, ſtewards, and attornies, who are all paid by the Proprietors. We therefore cannot ſubſcribe to Sir John Sinclair's opinion, "that the public creditors have been ſo long accuſtomed to this peculiar and important benefit, that no alteration, impoſing the burden upon them, can be attempted." All he propoſes is, to diminiſh the extravagant ſum now annually paid to the Officers of the Exchequer, the Bank, &c. for management, amounting to the enormous ſum of 127,381l. Yet in another part of his work he ſays, it may be thought he has ſubmitted plans in themſelves impracticable to the public; but many ſchemes, at firſt ſuppoſed to be viſionary, have ſucceeded by perſeverance and attention: *poſſunt quia poſſe videntur*, is a maxim which every nation ought to keep in remembrance. "To the active and determined, hardly any plan is unattainable; by men of ſuch a character the greateſt obſtacles may be removed, and the greateſt difficulties ſurmounted." If ſo, we cannot but think the preſent the moſt favourable time to oblige the public creditors to ſubmit to pay their own expences. The queſtion, ſimply ſtated, amounts to no more than this: Can any property, except the funds, be diſpoſed of by public ſale, or private contract, without incidental expences both to the ſellers and the purchaſers? Why then ſhould the privilege of exemption be any longer enjoyed by Stock-holders; while the induſtrious manufacturers and uſeful artiſts have their candles, their ſoap, their ſhoes, and their hats, taxed to pay their dividends, and the expences of managing their accumulating wealth? Strange abſurdity in politics! and fully demonſtrating that England has not yet produced a Miniſter of the Finances of abilities equal to the taſk of adminiſtering the revenues and reſources of this country to the beſt advantage for the nation collectively.

Improvements in the exiſting revenue open a very wide field of ſpeculation to our author, and moſt willingly would we range through it with pleaſure and profit, if it would not carry us beyond our proper boundaries. An outline however will gratify curioſity; and thoſe who are intereſted deeply in the improvements ſuggeſted, will find their account in ſtudying and well weighing every article. As an elector of more than one Repreſentative in Parliament, the writer of this Review earneſtly recommends it to the *new* Members of the Houſe of Commons.

"Regulations againſt ſmuggling—a conſolidation of the duties on malt, beer, and ale—improvements in the houſe-tax—a better appropriation of fines and forfeitures to national purpoſes—a commutation of the taxes on coals, ſalt, and drugs."

New

New and additional taxes are next propoſed—to be reſorted to only in times of great national diſtreſs and difficulty. They are various and extenſive, but of too delicate a nature for preſent diſcuſſion; nor would we wiſh, till neceſſity calls for them, to circulate that approbation which ſome of the moſt equitable, and probably the moſt productive, appear to merit.

Lucrative financial projects are the laſt reſources inveſtigated, and they are to be conſidered only in the light of ingenious patriotic propoſals for the good of the public. A general view of the national reſources under the ſeveral heads already ſpecified, winds up the whole of the author's financial ſyſtem—and the eſtimate of the produce amounts to 13,796,874l. which added to 17,400,000l. the groſs produce of the preſent taxes, would form an *annual* revenue of *thirty millions ſterling*.

But though not a third part of theſe reſources ſhould ever be called forth by any future Miniſter, the patriotic deſign of the author is fully accompliſhed by ſuch an enumeration; for ſurely, the chimerical terrors of deſponding Stateſmen, malecontents, and erroneous calculators, will be no longer liſtened to by the public. The remaining contents of the Volume are, an Analyſis of the National Debt—Account of the Revenue of Scotland—Of Foreign Property in the Engliſh Funds—Of the Diſburſements of the Civil Liſt for the Year 1785—Of the Diſpoſal of the Money granted for the Public Service for 1788—Tables of the Progreſs of the moſt important Branches of the Public Revenue—An Account of the Exciſes and other Taxes levied in the Provinces of Holland and Utrecht—from which our Miniſters have largely borrowed.

Pictures of Life: or, a Record of Manners, Phyſical and Moral, on the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century. Tranſlated from the French. 2 Vols. Small 8vo. 6s. Dilly.

NICELY to diſcriminate among the variety of ſofter ſhades by which the human characters, clothed in the habits of ſociety, may, upon cloſe inſpection, be diſtinguiſhed, ſeems a talent almoſt peculiar to the French nation. The works of Rochefoucault and La Bruyere are yet unrivalled; but although their ſuperior merit appears to have placed them beyond the reach of competition, they have of late become models from which ingenuity has formed works not founded on ſervile imitation, but poſſeſſing, in a great degree, the ſpirit and attributes of Originality. Of this deſcription is the work at preſent under our review; for it introduces a ſpecies of writing in many parts finely dramatic, combining the ſententious manner of Rochefoucault, and the ſtoried narrative of La Bruyere, with the refinement of Marivaux and the morality of Marmontel. By a prefatory advertiſement we are informed that the Author, a literary character of renown, filled up the outlines of his Pictures from incidents in real life; and the very delicate pencil with which he has occaſionally touched ſome of the niceſt ſhades and features in the diſtinction of characters, ſeems to warrant the aſſertion. The object of the work, we are alſo told, is to repreſent "the different ſituations in which the ſexes are frequently placed with reſpect to each other by the ordinary occurrences and tranſactions of life;" and the Pictures which compoſe each volume are accordingly applied to male and female characters reſpectively.

Collectanea Juridica. Number II. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Brooke.

WE have already announced the former Number of this publication, which promiſes to become a ſtandard work, as a repoſitory for Tracts on ſubjects of Law, which for the moſt part have hitherto remained in manuſcript, locked up in the ſtudies of a few only of the more curious and learned part of the profeſſion, but, having been compoſed by authors of great learning and legal abilities, muſt neceſſarily prove of great advantage to the inſtruction of ſtudents in that ſcience, and not leſs ſo to every other claſs of the profeſſion, in the variety of learning on legal topics which is intended to be preſented to their notice. We have the ſatisfaction to find that our former opinion of the ſucceſs and utility of this undertaking is ſupported by the very conſiderable encouragement which has been received by communications from ſeveral profeſſional gentlemen, who have very liberally contributed to the preſent publication, as well as other materials to be brought forward in the ſubſequent part of it, which are intended to be produced at the cloſe of each enſuing Term.

A General

A General Hiſtory of Muſic, from the earlieſt Ages to the preſent Period. By Dr. Burney. Vol. III. 4to. One Guinea and Half in Boards. Payne, Robſon, and Robinſon.*

WE now reſume our Analyſis of this entertaining and inſtructive work, which has been diſcontinued a few months by an accident, the particulars of which, if related, would afford the reader but ſmall amuſement.

The volume upon which we now enter is one of two volumes, being the 3d and 4th, which were publiſhed laſt year, and which complete the Author's plan, by bringing his hiſtorical and critical enquiries concerning the progreſs of the art of muſic, down to the preſent time.

To the volume now before us is prefixed a ſhort, but admirable *Eſſay on Muſical Criticiſm*. The author, from long practice, experience, and attention to different ſtyles of compoſition and performance, as well as to the doctrines of Theoriſts and Critics of all kinds, from deep ſcience and candour, to ignorance, prejudice and preſumption, ſeems to judge with profeſſional ſkill, exempt from profeſſional pedantry.

We imagine that every reader of taſte will ſubſcribe to Dr. Burney's ideas of the qualifications neceſſary to form a muſical critic, as well as compoſer and performer.

"Criticiſm in the art of muſic would be better taught by ſpecimens of good compoſition and performance than by reaſoning and ſpeculation. But there is a certain portion of enthuſiaſm connected with a love of the fine arts, which bids defiance to every curb of criticiſm; and the poetry, painting, or muſic, that leaves us on the ground, and does not tranſport us into the regions of imagination beyond the reach of cold criticiſm, may be correct, but is devoid of genius and paſſion. There is, however, a tranquil pleaſure, ſhort of rapture, to be acquired from Muſic, in which intellect and ſenſation are equally concerned; the analyſis of this pleaſure is, therefore, the ſubject of the preſent ſhort eſſay; which, it is hoped, will explain and apologize for the critical remarks which have been made in the courſe of this Hiſtory on the works of great maſters, and prevent their being conſtrued into pedantry and arrogance."

"A critic ſhould have none of the contractions and narrow partialities of ſuch as can ſee but a ſmall angle of the art; of whom there are ſome ſo bewildered in fugues and complicated contrivances, that they can receive pleaſure from nothing but canonical anſwers, imitations, inverſions, and counter-ſubjects; while others are equally partial to light, ſimple, frivolous melody, regarding every ſpecies of artificial compoſition as mere pedantry and jargon. A chorus of Handel and a graceful opera ſong ſhould not preclude each other: each has its peculiar merit; and no one muſical production can comprize the beauties of every ſpecies of compoſition. It is not unuſual for diſputants in all the arts to reaſon without principles; but this, I believe, happens more frequently in muſical debates than any other. By principles, I mean the having a clear and preciſe idea of the conſtituent parts of a good compoſition, and of the principal excellencies of perfect execution. And it ſeems, as if the merit of muſical productions, both as to compoſition and performance, might be eſtimated according to De Piles' ſteel-yard, or teſt of merit among painters. If a complete muſical compoſition of different movements were analyſed, it would perhaps be found to conſiſt of ſome of the following ingredients; melody, harmony, modulation, invention, grandeur, fire, pathos, taſte, grace, and expreſſion; while the executive part would require neatneſs, accent, energy, ſpirit, and feeling; and, in a vocal performer, or inſtrumental, where the tone depends on the player, power, clearneſs, ſweetneſs, brilliancy of execution in quick movements, and touching expreſſion in ſlow.

"But, as all theſe qualities are ſeldom united in one compoſer or player, the piece or performer that comprizes the greateſt number of theſe excellencies, and in the moſt perfect degree, is intitled to pre-eminence; though the production or performer that can boaſt of *any* of theſe conſtituent qualities cannot be pronounced totally devoid of merit. In this manner, a compoſition, by a kind of chemical proceſs, may be decompounded as well as any other production of art or nature."

He then proceeds to ſpeak of criticiſm applied to *Church-muſic*, *Dramatic-muſic*, *Singing*, *Inſtrumental Performance*, *Chamber-muſic*, *Quartets*, and *Solos*; and after diſcuſſing the famous queſtion of Fontenelle: *Sonate, que veux tu?* he con-

* The Review of the ſecond Volume of this Work was terminated in our Magazine for April laſt, p. 273, of Vol. XVII.

cludes his ſhort Eſſay in the following manner:

"There is a degree of refinement, delicacy, and invention, which lovers of ſimple and common Muſic can no more comprehend than the Aſiatics harmony *. It is only underſtood and felt by ſuch as can quit the plains of ſimplicity, penetrate the mazes of art and contrivance, climb mountains, dive into dells, or croſs the ſeas in ſearch of extraneous and exotic beauties with which the monotonous melody of popular Muſic has not yet been embelliſhed. What judgment and good taſte admire at firſt hearing, makes no impreſſion on the public in general, but by dint of repetition and habitude. A ſyllogiſm that is very plain to a logician, is incomprehenſible to a mind unexerciſed in aſſociating and combining abſtract ideas. The extraneous, and ſeemingly forced and affected modulation of the German compoſers of the preſent age, is only too much for us, becauſe we have heard too little. Novelty has been acquired, and attention excited, more by learned modulation in Germany, than by new and difficult melody in Italy. We diſlike both, perhaps, only becauſe we are not *gradually* arrived at them; and difficult and eaſy, new and old, depend on the reading, hearing, and knowledge of the critic. The moſt eaſy, ſimple, and natural, is new to youth and inexperience, and we grow nice and faſtidious by frequently hearing compoſitions of the firſt claſs exquiſitely performed."

The FIRST CHAPTER of the hiſtorical part of this Volume treats of *The Progreſs of Muſic in England, from the Time of King Henry* VIII. *to the Death of Queen Elizabeth.*

The ſolidity of our Author's reflexions are not confined to his own art; he extends his views, and is not mentally ſhort-ſighted. In ſpeaking of Henry the VIIIth's religious caprice and perſecution, he ſays, "The fluctuating ſtate of religion in England during this turbulent reign, was ſuch as muſt have kept the inhabitants in perpetual terror both for ſoul and body; as what was ordered, under ſevere pains and penalties, to be practiſed and believed as neceſſary to ſalvation at one period, at another was pronounced illegal, heretical, and damnable. Muſic in the church, however, appears to have undergone no other change at this time than in being applied in ſome parts of the ſervice to the Engliſh inſtead of the Latin language; but though choral muſic was not much affected by the ſmall progreſs that was made in the Reformation under this Prince, yet it was in frequent danger of utter abolition, by the violence of the times, and fanaticiſm of the moſt furious reformers; who declared in one of the Seventy-eight Faults and Abuſes of Religion, that, "Synging, and ſaying of maſs, matins, "or even ſong, is but roryng, howling, "whiſtelyng, mummying, conjuryng, "and jogelyng, and the playing at the "organys a fooliſh vanitie."

During the reign of EDWARD THE VIth muſic of all kinds ſeems to have been cultivated, particularly eccleſiaſtical. Dr. B. has given us an Account of the Royal Houſhold and Chapel Muſical Eſtabliſhments of this reign, from a MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum; by which it appears, that the total annual expence for his Majeſty's ſecular muſic amounted to no leſs a ſum than 1732l.; which, ſuppoſing the value of money then to be about five times as much as at preſent, makes it a ſum equal to 8660l. *per annum.* The Chapel eſtabliſhment, indeed, amounted then only to 476l. 15s. 5d. yet it would now make 2386l. 17s. 1d.; and the total of both would exceed 11,000l. a much more conſiderable ſum than his preſent Majeſty expends in muſic, for the pleaſures of the ear, and dignity as Sovereign, in theſe fiddling and extravagant times.

With reſpect to the CATHEDRAL SERVICE in Edward's reign, Dr. B. has given us a Chronological Summary of the principal events which happened in its regulation, while the great work of Reformation was accompliſhing.

And of *Parochial Singing* he tells us, that "it was during the reign of Edward VI. that METRICAL PSALMODY, in the ſame manner as it is ſtill practiſed in our pariſh churches, had its beginning, or at leaſt became general in England, by the verſion of Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others; which, though it now appears bald, coarſe, and deſpicable, was then equally refined with the poetical taſte of the moſt polite courtiers and poliſhed ſcholars of the nation. But time, which has added ſtrength and energy to the *proſe* tranſlation of the Pſalms, as well as other parts of Scripture, and made them

* The Chineſe, allowed to be the moſt ancient and longeſt civilized people exiſting, after repeated trials, are diſpleaſed with harmony, or Muſic in parts; it is too confuſed and complicated for ears accuſtomed to ſimplicity.

ſtill

ſtill more venerable, has rendered the *verſe* of theſe tranſlators a diſgrace to our literature and religion."

"During the ſhort reign of *Queen Mary*, Eccleſiaſtical Muſic was again transferred to Latin words, which ſeems to have been the principal change that the renewal of Roman Catholic rites and ceremonies had occaſioned in choral ſinging."

Our author ſeems to have taken peculiar pains in giving us the muſical annals of Queen Elizabeth's reign, in the texture of which he has interwoven ſo much curious information concerning other ſubjects connected with muſic, that not only muſicians but divines, antiquaries, hiſtorians, and civilians, may find amuſement, and ſometimes information in its peruſal.

"In ſpeaking of choral muſic, ſays he, during the long and proſperous reign of Queen Elizabeth, our nation's honour ſeems to require a more diffuſe detail than at any other time: for perhaps we never had ſo juſt a claim to equality with the reſt of Europe, where muſic was the moſt ſucceſsfully cultivated, as at this period; when indeed there was but little melody any where. Yet, with reſpect to harmony, canon, fugue, and ſuch laboured and learned contrivances as were then chiefly ſtudied and admired, we can produce ſuch proofs of great abilities in the compoſitions of our countrymen, as candid judges of their merit muſt allow to abound in every kind of excellence that was then known or expected."

The following period ſeems to flow from an intelligent and candid mind:

"When Elizabeth firſt met her Parliament, ſhe deſired them to conſider religion without heat, partial affection, or uſing any reproachful terms of Papiſt or Heretic; and that they would avoid the extremes of idolatry and ſuperſtition on the one hand, and contempt and irreligion on the other. And thus this wiſe Princeſs ſeems always to have ſteered, according to the true ſpirit of the Church of England, between the two extremes of ſuperſtitious bigotry, and irreverent fanatic ſm; a golden mean that ſeems beſt to ſuit with our mixed government, which is neither wholly monarchical nor democratical, but, when well adminiſtered, a perfect compound of both; being neither neceſſarily ſo parſimonious nor indigent as to degrade the King, or the great officers and magiſtrates of the realm, below that dignity which impreſſes reverence and reſpect; nor to require a ruinous pomp and luxury; but conſiſtent with ſuch ſplendor, magnificence, and encouragement of elegant arts and liberal ſcience, as become a great and affluent ſtate, equally ſecured from regal tyranny and popular inſolence."

The account given of the power which was exerciſed by all our Sovereigns, from the time of Henry VI. to that of Queen Elizabeth, of *impreſſing* boys with good voices from Cathedrals and Collegiate churches, for the ſervice of the Chapel Royal, is curious, and conveys to the reader an idea of the ſtate of civil liberty in our country during that period.

The firſt choral muſic that was printed to Engliſh words appeared in 1560, conſiſting of anthems and prayers, in three and four parts. A ſecond collection of the like kind, in four parts, *of ſundrie mens deyngs*, was publiſhed in 1562. One of theſe prayers, ſet by our great Harmoniſt Tallis, is inſerted in ſcore; and is extremely clear, correct, and, as far as ſimplicity and pure harmony are concerned, pleaſing. The two upper parts are printed in the *counter-tenor-cleff*, and are ſaid to be *for children*; the third part in the *tenor*, *for men*; but how the fourth, or loweſt part in the *baſs cleff* could be *for children*, we do not underſtand.

"Theſe two publications, ſays Dr. B. fixed for near a century the ſtyle of our Choral Muſic; of which the movement was grave, the harmony grateful, and the contrivance frequently ingenious. Yet beſides the cenſures of the puritans, modern times have often charged this kind of muſic with obſcuring the ſenſe of what was ſung, by too frequent fugue, as well as by an utter inattention to the accent and expreſſion of the words. Theſe imperfections, however, were not peculiar to the productions of our countrymen during the ſixteenth century, but were general in the compoſitions for the church of every author, in every language throughout Europe."

The implacable hatred and clamorous cant of Calviniſts and Puritans, againſt Cathedral muſic, is pleaſantly deſcribed by our author. But there is no part of this volume more curious, or replete with information of an uncommon kind, than his account of the origin and progreſs of METRICAL, or PAROCHIAL PSALMODY, different from the plain-ſong, or chanting, of Cathedrals and collegiate churches. This ſubject is treated ſo connectively, that it would be injured by extracts, which could give the reader no idea of the elaborate and able manner with which the *whole* is drawn up.

Syllabic Pſalmody is traced from the ſchiſm of the Albigenſes, about the middle of the twelfth century, and its progreſs related during the time of Wickliff, John Huſs, Jerom of Prague, Zwingle, Luther, Calvin, Buchanan, and John Knox; "who, though each of them had different ideas on the ſubject of Sacred Muſic, yet they agreed in ſtripping it of all the energy and embelliſhments of meaſure and melody, as indeed the Calviniſts did likewiſe of harmony. Nor were the original inſtitutes of pſalmody more favourable to Poetry than Muſic; for by giving to each ſyllable, whether long or ſhort, a note of the ſame length, all proſody, rhythm, and numerical cadence, are deſtroyed. And however beautiful the poetical meaſures may be to read, when ſung in this drawling and iſochronous manner, they not only afford the ear no pleaſure, but become unintelligible."

But we muſt recommend our curious readers to the peruſal of this entire article, which occupies more than thirty pages.

Though Dr. B. ſeems to have little reverence for this ſpecies of eccleſiaſtical muſic, as it precludes all diſtinction of ſyllables, accent, rhythm, and elegant melody; yet he has had the candour to inſert ſeveral ancient hymn and pſalm-tunes compoſed by Martin Luther himſelf and his followers, of which he obſerves, that "if metrical pſalmody can ever be tolerated and defended, it muſt be in favour of ſuch venerable melodies as theſe; which, when clothed in good harmony, have a ſolemnity of effect, that totally precludes every idea of ſecular muſic."

After the hiſtory of German pſalmody, he proceeds to that of Calvin, and the Hugonots, his followers, in France; then relates its riſe and progreſs in England and Scotland at the time of the Reformation, with the reception of Sternhold's and Hopkins's verſion of the Pſalms into the church, and inſertion in the Book of Common-prayer, at the end of the Liturgy. After this he gives an account of the ſeveral editions of the Pſalms in metre, with the Lutheran, Calviniſtical, and other melodies, ſometimes without parts, and ſometimes with, till the time of old John Playford, in the laſt century.

"Lovers of mere harmony, ſays Dr. B. might receive great pleaſure from metrical pſalmody in parts, devoid as it is of muſical meaſure and ſyllabic quantity, if it were well performed; but that ſo ſeldom happens, that the greateſt bleſſing to lovers of muſic in a pariſh-church, is to have an organ in it ſufficiently powerful to render the voices of the clerk, and of thoſe who join in his *out-cry*, wholly inaudible. Indeed all reverence for the pſalms ſeems to be loſt by the wretched manner in which they are uſually ſung; for, inſtead of promoting piety and edification, they only excite contempt and ridicule in the principal part of the congregation, who diſdain to join, though they are obliged to hear, this indecorous jargon. There can be no objection to ſober and well-diſpoſed villagers meeting, at their leiſure hours, to practiſe pſalmody together in private for their recreation; but it ſeems as if their public performance might be diſpenſed with during divine ſervice, unleſs they had acquired a degree of excellence far ſuperior to what is uſually met with in pariſh-churches, either in town or country, where there is no organ."

The hiſtory of parochial pſalmody is followed by that of Engliſh *Cathedral muſic*, from the time of the Reformation till the reign of King James the Firſt, in which we have characters of our great harmoniſts White, Tallis, Bird, Morley, and others, with curious ſpecimens, and candid and maſterly criticiſms of their compoſitions.

Though Dr. B. ſeems not inſenſible to the ſuperior melody, delicacy and refinements of modern muſic, he treats the old maſters and their works with that degree of reverence which is ſo juſtly due to the purity of their harmony, ſimplicity of melody, and learned contrivance in the texture of the parts.

The manner in which he introduces the character of Robert White, an Engliſh compoſer, whoſe works, though excellent, are but little known, ſeems at once elegant and ingenious.

"As none but the higheſt mountains and moſt lofty promontories of a country are viſible at a great diſtance, ſo none but the moſt towering and exalted characters of a remote age are prominent to poſterity. In proportion as we recede from any period of time, inferior actors, however they may have diſtinguiſhed themſelves to their contemporaries, are rendered inviſible, and like teleſcopic ſtars, can only be diſcovered by the aſſiſtance of art. In muſical hiſtory, therefore, it is only a few protuberant and gigantic characters that the general eye can ſee ſtalking at a diſtance. Hiſtory, indeed, ſometimes lends her hand to a deſerving name, that has been obſcured or eclipſed by accident or injuſtice, and lifts it from oblivion."

In

In ſpeaking of Tallis, Bird, and Morley, Dr. B. gives us a valuable liſt of ſuch of their works as are ſtill extant, though many of them are now become exceeding ſcarce.

We have an ample and critical account (p. 86, et ſeq.) of the pieces contained in the celebrated muſical manuſcript entitled *Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book*, in which are contained compoſitions by all the great organiſts and compoſers of her reign, but particularly by Tallis, Bird, and Dr. Bull.

We have likewiſe an account (p. 91.) of another very curious MS. under the title of *Lady Nevil's Muſic-Book*. This lady was the ſcholar of Bird, and the book is filled with curious and elaborate pieces for the Virginal, of his compoſition only.

After this we have a deſcription of a Book of Leſſons, engraved on copper, and publiſhed early in the reign of King James the Firſt, under the title of "PARTHENIA; or, The Maidenhead of the firſt Muſicke that ever was printed for the Virginalls. Compoſed by three famous Maiſters: William Byrd, Dr. John Bull, and Orlando Gibbons, Gentlmen of his Majeſties moſt illuſtrious Chappel."

In the account of Morley (p. 99. note (*a*)) we have a clear and maſterly analyſis of his celebrated Treatiſe, or *Introduction to practical Muſicke*. Morley, beſides his own practical and theoretical works, was the editor of many compoſitions by other maſters; as, *The Triumphs of Oriana*, a collection of Madrigals in honour of Queen Elizabeth, by the principal Engliſh Compoſers then living; and, *Madrigals to Five Voyces, collected out of the beſt Italian Authors*. P. 105, we have an excellent review of Morley's burial ſervice, ſtill performed at royal and other great funerals.

The ſubſequent account of Dr. Bull's marvellous abilities on the organ, with ſpecimens of the difficulties which occur in his pieces for the Virginal, will greatly amuſe and ſurpriſe muſical readers who are curious concerning the progreſs of the art.

We are now come to the account of the ſecular *vocal* muſic of Queen Elizabeth's reign; which, according to Dr. B. was much inferior to that of the church.

"Our countrymen were not at firſt taught to admire the muſic of Italy, by the ſweetneſs of the language to which it was originally ſet, or by fine ſinging, but by Italian madrigals, with a literal tranſlation into Engliſh, adjuſted to the original muſic, and publiſhed by N. Yonge, 1588. Theſe being ſelected from the works of Paleſtrina, Luca Marenzio, and other celebrated maſters on the continent, ſeem to have given birth to that paſſion for madrigals which became ſo prevalent among us afterwards, when the compoſers of our own nation ſo happily contributed to gratify it."

Here we have ſeveral judicious, and we think new reflections on the lyric poetry of the times, and its effect on the national melody of different countries. Theſe are followed by an account of our own moſt celebrated madrigaliſts: Weelkes, Kirby, Wilbye, and Bennet. And as a ſpecimen of Weelkes's ſtyle, three madrigals, written by Shakeſpeare, are inſerted; "not, ſays Dr. B. becauſe the muſic is ſuperior to the reſt, but becauſe the words were produced by an author whoſe memory is ſo dear to the nation, that every fragment of his works becomes daily more intereſting."

Among the ſecular compoſers of the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, are characteriſed John Mundy, Michael Eſte, John Hilton, Thomas Tomkins, John Farmer, and "*John Milton*, the father of our great poet, who, though a ſcrivener by profeſſion, was a voluminous compoſer, and equal in ſcience, if not genius, to the beſt muſicians of his age; in conjunction, and on a level with whom, his name and works appeared in numerous muſical publications of the time, particularly in thoſe of old Wilbye; in the *Triumphs of Oriana*, publiſhed by Morley; in Ravenſcroft's *Pſalms*; in the *Lamentations*, publiſhed by Sir William Leighton; and in MS. collections ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the curious."

Here we have an extract from the younger Milton's Latin Poem *Ad Patrem*, with an elegant tranſlation by Dr. B. who ſeems a faithful and happy tranſlator of the poetry which he quotes from ancient as well as modern languages.

He next proceeds to give an account of a ſpecies of maudlin piety, which at this time had ſeized Chriſtians of all denominations: "among Calviniſts it exhaled itſelf in Pſalmody; and in others not leſs dolorous, in *Lamentations*." Of the muſic of theſe, ſpecimens are given from the elder Milton and from Dowland, a celebrated Luteniſt of the time.

We have next a review of the ſtate of *Inſtrumental Muſic* in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth; "which ſeems, ſays our author, to have made but a ſmall progreſs

progreſs towards that perfection at which it has ſince arrived; indeed the lute and virginal were the only inſtruments for which any tolerable muſic ſeems to have been expreſsly compoſed. The violin was now hardly known, by the Engliſh, in ſhape or name; and therefore, that ſuperior power of expreſſing almoſt all that a human voice can produce, except the articulation of words, ſeemed at this time ſo utterly impoſſible, that it was not thought a gentleman's inſtrument, or one that ſhould be admitted into good company. Viols of various ſizes, with ſix ſtrings, and fretted like the guittar, began indeed to be admitted into chamber concerts: for when the performance was public, theſe inſtruments were too feeble for the obtuſe organs of our Gothic anceſtors; and the low ſtate of our regal muſic in the time of Henry VIII. 1530, may be gathered from the accounts given in Hall's and Hollingſhead's Chronicles, of a Maſque at Cardinal Wolſey's palace, Whitehall, where the King was entertained with *a Concert of Drums and Fifes*. But this was ſoft muſic compared with that of his heroic daughter Elizabeth, who, according to Hentzner, uſed to be regaled during dinner with twelve trumpets and two kettle drums; which together with fifes, cornets, and ſide drums, made the hall ring for half an hour together."

The muſical hiſtorian's remarks on the unwearied paſſion which the old maſters manifeſted for *fugue*, a ſpecies of compoſition upon which their whole lives were ſpent, ſeem candid and judicious.

"The Fugues and Canons of the ſixteenth century," ſays he, "like the Gothic buildings in which they were ſung, have a gravity and grandeur peculiarly ſuited to the purpoſe of their conſtruction; and when either of them ſhall by time or accident be deſtroyed, it is very unlikely that they ſhould ever be replaced by others in a ſtyle equally reverential and ſtupendous. They ſhould therefore be preſerved as venerable relics of the muſical labours and erudition of our forefathers, before the lighter ſtrains of ſecular muſic had tinctured melody with its capricious and motley flights."

The like praiſe is due to his remarks on the inattention of old eccleſiaſtical compoſers "to proſody, accent, and quantity, in ſetting Engliſh words; and indeed, beſides the negligence in that particular, common to all the compoſers of their time, the accentuation of our language has received ſuch changes ſince the time of Tallis, Bird, and our other beſt church compoſers, that it ſeems abſolutely neceſſary for the words to be newly adjuſted to the melodies by ſome judicious perſon, equally tender of the harmony of theſe admirable compoſitions, as of the proſody of our language; conſtantly taking care to place the accent of each word upon the accented part of each bar in the muſic."

Dr. B. concludes this long and important chapter of his muſical hiſtory in the following manner. "I have dwelt the longer on the ſtate of Muſic in England during the long and fortunate reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the honour of our country; as I fear no other period will be found in which we were ſo much on a level with the reſt of Europe, in muſical genius and learning. And, however uncouth the compoſitions of theſe times may appear to thoſe who think all muſic barbarous but that of the preſent day, it ſeems as if thoſe productions, which, at any period of an art, univerſally afforded delight to the beſt judges of their merit, were well entitled to examination and reſpect, however the revolutions of taſte and faſhion may have diminiſhed their favour."

(To be continued.)

Memoirs and Travels of Mauritius Auguſtus Count de Benyowſky, Magnate of the Kingdoms of Hungary and Poland, one of the Chiefs of the Confederation of Poland, &c. Written by Himſelf; and now tranſlated from the original Manuſcript. With a Preface. By William Nicholſon. 2 Vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Robinſons.

(Continued from Page 35.)

THE former part of our analyſis of theſe eventful and extraordinary Memoirs traced the Hero of them through a courſe of almoſt thirty years, from his birth in 1741 to his being driven into exile by the Empreſs of Ruſſia in the year 1770; and we ſhall now endeavour to follow him acroſs the deſerts of *Siberia*, to his aſtoniſhing and unexampled eſcape from *Kamſchatka*, the place of his captivity.

The Count having ſigned the engagement in the manner already deſcribed, inſtead of being ſet at liberty, as he expected, was reconducted to his priſon, and there confined till 4th December 1769, when, about two hours after midnight, an officer with ſeven ſoldiers came to him; and, giving orders that they ſhould take off his chains, and clothe him with a ſheep-ſkin garment, he was conducted into the court

of

of the priſon, thrown upon a ſledge to which two horſes were harneſſed, and immediately driven away with the greateſt ſwiftneſs. The darkneſs of the night prevented the Count from diſcerning the objects around him; but the continual noiſe of bells, which reſounded from a variety of places, induced him to ſuppoſe that he was followed by ſeveral ſledges conſtructed for the purpoſe of paſſing the frozen plains over which he was now deſtined to paſs. On the approach of day-light he perceived that Major Wynblath, Vaſſili Panow, Hippolite Stephanow, Aſaph Baturin, Ivan Sopronow, and ſeveral other priſoners, were the companions of his misfortunes; and after ſuffering, from the unexampled brutality of their conductor, a ſeries of hardſhips, equally difficult and painful to relate, in paſſing through Tobolzk the capital of Siberia, the city of Tara, the town and river of Tomſky, the villages of Jakutzk and Judoma, they embarked in the harbour of Ochoczk, on the 26th October 1770, and arrived at Kamſchatka on the 3d December following. The enſuing day they were conducted before Mr. Nilow the Governor; and the following orders and regulations which were made will afford ſome faint idea of the treatment which unfortunate exiles meet with, in this dreary, diſtant, and inhoſpitable region of the globe.—1ſt. That they ſhould be ſet at liberty on the following day, and provided with ſubſiſtence for three days, after which they muſt depend upon themſelves for their maintenance. 2dly, That each perſon ſhould receive from *the chancery* a muſquet and a lance, with one pound of powder, four pounds of lead, a hatchet, ſeveral knives and other inſtruments, and carpenters tools, with which they might build cabins in any ſituations they choſe, at the diſtance of one league from the town; but that they ſhould be bound to pay in furs, during the firſt year, each one hundred roubles, in return for theſe advantages. 3dly, That every one muſt work at *the Corvee*, one day in the week, for the ſervice of Government, and not abſent themſelves from their huts for twenty-four hours, without the Governor's permiſſion. 4thly, That each exile ſhould bring to the chancery ſix ſables ſkins, fifty rabbits ſkins, two foxes ſkins, and twenty-four ermines, every year. 5thly, That no exile could poſſeſs property; and that the ſoldiers of the garriſon may enter their huts and carry away whatever they pleaſed. 6thly, That if an exile ſhould be ſo raſh, upon any provocation, to ſtrike a citizen or ſoldier, he ſhall be ſtarved to death. 7thly, That their lives being granted to them for no other purpoſe than to implore the mercy of God, and the remiſſion of their ſins, they could be employed only in the meaneſt works to gain their daily ſubſiſtence. Under theſe regulations the exiles ſettled the places of their habitations, built miſerable huts to ſhelter themſelves from the inclemency of the weather, formed themſelves into a Congreſs, and after chuſing the Count de Benyowſky their Chief or Captain, in order to rivet their union, they ſwore with great ſolemnity mutual friendſhip and eternal fidelity. Among the number of unhappy wretches who had long groaned under the miſeries of baniſhment, was a Mr. Cruſtiew, who had acquired conſiderable aſcendancy over his fellow-ſufferers; and to obtain the particular confidence and eſteem of this man was the firſt object of the Count's attention; in which, with the talent he ſo ſingularly poſſeſſed of agitating and impelling the minds of others, it is almoſt unneceſſary to ſay that he ſoon ſucceeded. The pains and perils incident to the ſituation to which theſe men were reduced, were borne for ſome time in murmuring ſufferance, until the accidental finding an old copy of Anſon's Voyage inſpired them with an idea of making an eſcape from Kamſchatka to the Marian Iſlands; and THE COUNT, Mr. Panow, Baturin, Stephanow, Solmanow, Majors Wynblath, Cruſtiew, and one Waſili, an old and faithful ſervant of the Count's, who had followed his maſter into exile, formed a confederacy for this purpoſe. While theſe tranſactions were ſecretly paſſing, the fame of Count Benyowſky's rank and abilities reached the ear of the Governor; and as he ſpoke ſeveral languages, he was after ſome time admitted familiarly into the houſe of the Governor, and at length appointed to ſuperintend the education of his ſon and his three daughters. "One day," ſays the Count, "while I was exerciſing my office of language-maſter, the youngeſt of the three daughters, whoſe name was Aphanaſia, who was ſixteen years of age, propoſed many queſtions concerning my thoughts in my preſent ſituation, which convinced me that her father had given them ſome information concerning my birth and misfortunes. I therefore gave them an account of my adventures, at which my ſcholars appeared to be highly affected, but the youngeſt wept very much. She was a beautiful girl, and her ſenſibility created much emotion in my mind—but, alas, I was an exile!"

exile!" The merits of the Count however ſoon ſurmounted the diſadvantages of his ſituation, in the generous mind of Miſs Nilow, and the encreaſing intimacy and confidence which he daily gained in the family, joined to the advantages of a fine perſon and moſt inſinuating addreſs, ſoon converted the feelings of admiration into the flame of love; and on the 11th of January 1771, Madame Nilow the mother conſented that her daughter ſhould do the honours of an entertainment then in contemplation, and be publicly declared his future ſpouſe. But the Count, tho' he had cultivated and obtained the affections of his fair pupil, had acted more from policy than paſſion, and, intending to uſe her intereſt rather as a means of effectuating the meditated eſcape of himſelf and his companions, than as any ſerious object of matrimonial union, contrived to ſuſpend the nuptials, by perſuading the Governor to make an excurſion from Kamſchatka to the neighbouring iſlands, with a view or under pretence of eſtabliſhing a New Colony. During theſe tranſactions the exiles were ſecretly at work; and in order to conceal their deſign from all ſuſpicion, Mr. Cruſtiew and Mr. Panow were on the 30th of March deputed to wait on the Governor with five and twenty of their aſſociates, to requeſt that he would pleaſe to receive the title of PROTECTOR of the New Colony; and the embaſſy was not only favourably received, but orders were given to prepare every thing that might be neceſſary for the execution of the project. At this criſis however an accident occurred which had nearly overturned the ſucceſs of the ſcheme; and as it tends to diſcover the diſpoſition of THE COUNT, we ſhall relate it in his own words.

"About ten o'clock this day (1ſt of April 1771), I received a meſſage from Miſs Nilow, that ſhe would call on me in the afternoon, requeſting at the ſame time that I would be alone, becauſe ſhe had affairs of importance to communicate.—As I ſuppoſed the latter part of this meſſage to be mere pleaſantry, I was far from expecting any extraordinary information; and my ſurprize at the event was much greater, as I had not the leaſt reaſon to ſuppoſe ſhe had made any diſcovery of my intentions. Miſs Nilow arrived at three in the afternoon; her agitation on her firſt appearance convinced me that ſhe was exceedingly afflicted. At ſight of me ſhe pauſed a moment, and ſoon after burſt into tears, and threw herſelf into my arms, crying out, that ſhe was unfortunate and forſaken. Her ſighs and tears were ſo extreme, that it was more than a quarter of an hour before I could obtain a connected ſentence. I was extremely affected at her ſituation, and uſed every expedient to calm her mind; but this was extremely difficult, becauſe I was entirely ignorant of the reaſon of her affliction.

"As ſoon as ſhe became a little compoſed, ſhe begged me to ſhut the door, that no one might interrupt us. I came back, and on my knees entreated her to explain the cauſe of her preſent ſituation, which ſhe did to the following effect:

"She informed me that her maid had diſcovered to her, that a certain perſon, named Ivan Kudrin, one of my aſſociates, had propoſed to her to ſhare his fortune, and that this indiſcreet perſon had aſſured the girl, that he was about to quit Kamſchatka with me, to make a voyage to Europe, where he hoped to place her in an agreeable ſituation. The maid had firſt related the circumſtance to her miſtreſs, but as ſhe could never believe me capable of ſuch baſe and treacherous behaviour to her, ſhe was deſirous of hearing the account herſelf, and had, for that purpoſe, perſuaded the ſervant to appoint a meeting with Kudrin, in order to queſtion him more amply, while ſhe herſelf might hear the whole, by being concealed behind a curtain. In this manner, ſhe ſaid, ſhe became convinced of her unhappineſs and my treachery, and that ſhe would have ſpared me the confuſion of hearing this, if, from a conviction that ſhe could not live after ſuch an affront, ſhe had not been deſirous of bidding me a laſt farewel.

"On finiſhing theſe words ſhe fainted; and though I was exceedingly alarmed and diſtreſſed on the occaſion, yet I did not fail to arrange a plan in my mind, during the interval of her inſenſibility. When this amiable young lady recovered, ſhe aſked if ſhe might give credit to what ſhe had heard. I then threw myſelf at her feet, and entreated her to hear me calmly, and judge whether I was to blame or not. She promiſed ſhe would, and I addreſſed her in the following terms:

"You may recollect, my dear friend, the account I gave you of my birth, and the rank I held in Europe: I remember the tears you ſhed on that occaſion. The misfortune of being exiled to Kamſchatka, would long ſince have compelled me to deliver myſelf from tyranny by death, if your acquaintance and attachment had not preſerved me. I have lived for you,

and

and if you could read my heart, I am ſure I ſhould have your pity; for the poſſeſſion of your perſon is become as neceſſary to my exiſtence as liberty itſelf.—The liberty I ſpeak of, is not that which your worthy father has given me, but implies the poſſeſſion of my eſtate and rank. I have hoped for the poſſeſſion of your perſon, with a view of rendering you happy, in the participation of my fortune and dignity. Theſe views cannot be accompliſhed at Kamchatka. What rank can I beſtow on my love but that of an exile? The favours of your worthy father may be of the ſhorteſt duration.—His ſucceſſor may ſoon recall his ordinances, and plunge me again into that ſtate of ſuffering and contempt, from which I was delivered for a ſhort moment. Repreſent to yourſelf, my deareſt friend, the affliction and deſpair that would overwhelm my ſoul, when I beheld you a ſharer in my pain and diſgrace; for you well know, that all the Ruſſians eſteem the exiles as diſhonoured perſons. You have forced me to this declaration of my intentions, in which I have been guided by the attachment and ſincerity of my heart. I deferred the communication to you, but I ſwear that ſuch was my reſolution."—"Why then," interrupted ſhe, "did you conceal your intention from me, who am ready to follow you to the fartheſt limits of the univerſe?"—This aſſurance encouraged me to proceed, and engage this charming young lady in my intereſts. I told her, therefore, that I was prevented only by the fear leſt ſhe ſhould refuſe my propoſals on account of her attachment to her parents; but that, as I now had nothing to fear in that reſpect, I could inform her, that my intention being to leave Kamchatka, I had determined to carry her off; and in order to convince her, I was ready to call Mr. Cruſtiew, who would confirm the truth. On this aſſurance ſhe embraced me, and intreated me to forgive her want of confidence, at the ſame time that ſhe declared her readineſs to accompany me.

"This degree of confidential intercouſe being eſtabliſhed, I perſuaded her to diſmiſs every fear from her mind. Many were the trials I made of her reſolution, and the event convinced me that ſhe was perfectly determined to follow my fortunes. The ſecret being thus ſecure, by her promiſe to keep it inviolably, I had no other uneaſineſs remaining but what aroſe from the communication having been made to her ſervant. I mentioned my fears to Miſs Nilow, who removed them, by aſſuring me that her ſervant was too much attached to her to betray her ſecret; and had, beſides, an affection for Kudrin, ſo that ſhe could anſwer for her diſcretion. Thus agreeably ended our converſation, though the commencement was rather tragical; and I received the vows of attachment and fidelity from an artleſs and innocent mind."

(To be continued.)

Euphemia. A Novel. By Mrs. Charlotte Lenox. 4 Volumes. 12mo. 12s. Cadell.

THE epiſtolary form of writing, when applied to the ſubject of Fictitious Hiſtory, renders, in general, the narrative extremely languid, by delaying that quick ſucceſſion of events in which the charm of romance is made at preſent principally to conſiſt. In the work now before us, however, this defect is judiciouſly avoided by confining the correſpondence between two perſons only, each of whom are made to diſcloſe a different ſtory in ſuch a manner as to form a kind of double plot, intricated with great art, and unravelled with an ingenuity that produces a very pleaſing effect. The ſcenes are very correct repreſentations of *real life*; and to thoſe who feel domeſtic comfort, an important ingredient in the cup of human bliſs, the incidents will be peculiarly intereſting. Mr. Neville, the huſband of Euphemia, is a character, the reſemblance of which we have frequently ſeen in *the World*, but never before to our recollection in *a Novel*, and furniſhes a uſeful leſſon to the numerous progeny of novel-writers, that a diſcriminating attention to the variety of the ſpecies is the true ſchool of Genius and Originality. The character of Euphemia is a model of female excellence; not that ſhe is arrayed in that abundant perfection which diſtinguiſhes and adorns the heroines of modern romance; but, poſſeſſing a moderate portion of reaſon and good ſenſe, ſhe exerciſes them in the diſcharge of her duty, to the diſappointment of adverſity, the enjoyment of virtue, and the attainment of happineſs. Among the traits which diſtinguiſh the character of old Harley, we now and then perceive a glimmering reſemblance of Mr. Weſtern in Tom Jones; particularly in the unconquerable partiality he feels for his lovely

lovely niece; and his ſudden tranſitions from the tranſports of rage and reſentment to the feelings of tenderneſs and reconciliation.—The picturesque beauties of the province of New York, the manners and cuſtoms of its inhabitants, together with the vagrant life of the ſavages, are deſcribed, in the courſe of this correſpondence, with great beauty and effect. As to the general merits of the work, we may truly ſay, that if it be, as it moſt certainly is, the duty of a Noveliſt "to convey inſtruction, to paint human life and manners, to expoſe the errors into which we are betrayed by our paſſions, to render virtue amiable, and vice odious," Mrs. Lenox has performed the important taſk with no inconſiderable degree of ſucceſs; and although it may perhaps appear leſs brilliant than the former productions of her ſenſible and entertaining pen, to us the mild radiance of a ſetting ſun is more agreeable than the intenſe heat of its meridian beams.

A Digeſt of the Law reſpecting County Elections; containing, The Duty and Authority of the High Sheriff, from the Receipt of the Writ to the Return thereof; and the Mode of Proceeding at County Elections, whether determined by the View, the Poll, or the Scrutiny. Together with, the Qualifications, and perſonal and other Diſqualifications, of the Voters. By Samuel Heywood, Eſq. of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Johnſon.

THE laws relating to thoſe rights, in the juſt exerciſe of which the much-admired and envied liberties of Engliſhmen principally conſiſt, are equally important to the profeſſion and the public. A judicious compilation of them has long been deſirable, and many works have appeared, profeſſing to form a complete and entire code of the rules and ordinances by which the elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament are now governed; but, whether from the difficulties of the ſubject, or the inability of the ſeveral writers, no work has hitherto appeared in any degree comparable with that at preſent under our review. The labours, indeed, of more than *twelve years*, a period which Mr. *Heywood* informs us has elapſed ſince he firſt formed the deſign of making A GENERAL DIGEST of the Law concerning Elections, muſt have furniſhed the means of very uſeful and extenſive information; and we truſt the reception which the preſent volume upon the ſubject of *County Elections* will meet with from a diſcerning profeſſion, will induce the learned author to carry his original deſign into ſpeedy execution. The work is *confined* to the qualifications and diſqualifications of the electors, and the duty and authority of the Sheriff, from the inſtant he receives the writ till the election is concluded, and he is called upon to make the return; but as free uſe has been made of the caſes on *Borough Elections*, to elucidate the general law, and to eſtabliſh the principles on which it is founded, it will be found equally uſeful at elections for *boroughs* as for *counties*.

The arrangement of the work is remarkably clear; the illuſtrations pregnant but conciſe; the ſtyle manly, correct, and elegant.

In citing the reported caſes of controverted elections from Glanville, Douglas, Phillips, and Lucas, "I have," ſays Mr. Heywood, "acted fairly by my readers, and upon all occaſions given them the authorities *on both ſides*. It is for them to judge how far my obſervations are well founded; they may diſpute the concluſions I have drawn from the premiſes laid down, or take that for the rule, which I have conſidered as the exception; but at all events I flatter myſelf that this publication, as a mere *repoſitory of caſes*, may ſave ſome trouble to the profeſſion, be a convenient companion at a poll, and perhaps not wholly without its uſe on the table of a committee. The ſtatutes cited are generally given in the very words of the ſtatute-book, and the caſes carefully examined with the original Journals and Reports; ſenſible that the accuracy of ſuch a work muſt ſtamp its value in the public eſtimation."

MEMOIRS of a celebrated FRENCH ADVENTURER.

JOSEPH ALEXIS PALLEBOT DE SAINT LUBIN was born at Lyons in the year 1738. His family, who were of that place, ſent him to the Iſland of Bourbon, where he was ſurgeon's mate. It would be too tedious to follow him in his voyages to Pondicherry and Bengal; to relate his quarrel with Mr. Brayer, engineer of Calcutta; with Mr. Zinguebad, a Dane, and Governor of Siranpour; with Mr. Taillefer, a Dutchman, and Governor of Sinchurat; to ſee him return to Europe, and obtain a recompence from the Eaſt-India Company; to follow him afterwards to Liſbon, to Leghorn, to Naples,

Naples, to Cyprus, to Baſſora, and to Bagdad. In all his travels he aſſumed the title of Chevalier; and, if we conſider his activity, we may ſay with truth, he was a *Chevalier d'Induſtrie*.

In 1766 he repaired to Hyder Ali Khan, diſtinguiſhed with a croſs. Mr. Maiſtre de la Tour, then at the head of the French troops which ſerved in the army of that Prince, received him with kindneſs, and introduced him to the Nabob, to whom the Chevalier de Saint Lubin immediately paid his court, by offering him a ſnuff box that had belonged to the Duke de Chaulnes, with whom he had formed an acquaintance in Italy. This preſent, and the good offices of Mr. Maiſtre de la Tour, obtained him a command.

This readineſs to receive a foreigner who was not known, and who had given no proof of his talents, ſhows how little cultivated is the underſtanding of the Indians, how far they are ſtill behind us, and how much they conſider Europeans as ſuperior to themſelves: their life, in general, is but infancy protracted.

The Chevalier de Saint Lubin ſoon created ſuſpicions, and his office was taken from him. He was permitted to remain in the camp of the Nabob, and from a Commander he became once more ſurgeon's mate. This new office he made uſe of to prepare the defeat of Hyder Ali, his benefactor. He corrupted the majority of the French troops in the ſervice of that Prince. Being ſuſpected, he was put under arreſt; but he eſcaped from the vigilance of his guards, and repaired to Madras.

The fugitive was received by the Governor of that place. He diſcovered the ſituation of Hyder Ali's forces, and the diſaffection of his artillery, and war was declared. The French, in reality, deſerted; Mr. Maiſtre, who commanded the corps of artillery, was betrayed and taken priſoner; Hyder Ali was defeated in two engagements; his fleet, almoſt deſtroyed, was conducted to Bombay; and Mangalor was taken.

The revolt of the troops of Hyder Ali was not the whole of his projects. Meſſrs. Laffon de Ladebat affirm, that the Chevalier de Saint Lubin had formed deſigns ſtill more criminal againſt this Prince, who was near falling a prey to the ſecret ſnares of a baſe adventurer.

The Engliſh, perceiving how fruitful Saint Lubin was in reſources, attached him to themſelves. He had ſoon a conſiderable influence in the Council of Madras, and many perſons had even formed the idea of his being the director of it. He was employed in the honourable office of corrupting the French, Daniſh, Dutch, and Indian ſoldiers, in order to add them to the Engliſh forces. In this employment he always ſhewed ſuperior addreſs; and a large fortune was the recompence of his ſervices.

It is a gratification of vanity to diſplay opulence before the eyes of thoſe who have witneſſed our narrow circumſtances. This feeling determined Saint Lubin to return to his country. He was ſo imprudent as to embark at the Iſland of Bourbon. His paſt conduct being remembered, and the part he had acted at Madras known, he was arreſted, ſent priſoner to France, and, on his arrival, put into the Baſtile. Government knew no other way of puniſhing thoſe againſt whom it took umbrage. His vivacity acquired him friends, his fortune flatterers, and his adventures intereſted a great number of perſons in his fate. France not being at war with England, no crime could be alledged againſt him. It was ſuppoſed that the ſervices of a man well acquainted with the Peninſula of the Indies might be uſeful, and he was ſet at liberty.

The Chevalier de St. Lubin, become free, obtained by his ſuppleneſs, his ingenuity, and the recital of his adventures, the confidence of many perſons in office. He was introduced to Mr. de Sartine, and ſoon became neceſſary to that Miniſter, who was unacquainted with India, with marine affairs, and with the reſpective intereſts of the Princes of the Peninſula.

The greater part of the papers and memorials on the politics and commerce of Aſia that were in the Cabinet of the Marine Department, were communicated to him. A readineſs in tranſacting buſineſs ſtill heightened the opinion that was entertained of his talents. To make himſelf uſeful, and compel the Miniſter to employ him, he pretended that he kept up a correſpondence with many Nabobs, and was fully acquainted with their characters and policy. He formed projects of commerce and alliance with the different people of Indoſtan. Mr. de Sartine was infatuated with the adventurer, and reſolved to diſpatch him to India, with the title of Envoy Plenipotentiary of the King.

In the mean time, while Government was thus projecting a negotiation in India, Mr. Laffon de Ladebat, a merchant of Bourdeaux, fitted out a veſſel, which he intended ſhould make a voyage to that country and to China, and ſent his ſon to Paris, to collect the money neceſſary for equipping it. He conceived, that he ought to inform Mr. de Sartine of his deſign; and the Chevalier de Saint Lubin, let into the ſecret, ſoon contracted an acquaintance with this ſon, and ties of intimacy and reciprocal confidence

were formed between them. He ſhewed to young Laſſon de Ladebat the powers with which he was inveſted, giving him to underſtand, that, to keep the plan a ſecret, it was the intention of the Miniſter that he ſhould embark in a private veſſel, without Government appearing to have any concern in it.

The cargo of the veſſel was determined partly by the views of the Miniſter, ſo as to favour the miſſion of Saint Lubin. Six hundred thouſand francs (25,000l.) were laid out in muſkets, cannon, balls, cordage, powder, and all ſorts of ammunition.

Government intereſted itſelf in the equipment of the veſſel, for the War Department ordered the caſting of the cannon with which it was furniſhed.

The Chevalier de St. Lubin repaired to Bourdeaux. The veſſel was called the Sartine; and Mr. Couronat, a ſeaman who had long been in the ſervice of Mr. Laſſon, was nominated Captain of it.

Government already entertained ſuſpicions of the Chevalier, and had ſent orders for his arreſt; but when they arrived at Bourdeaux the ſhip had put to ſea.

Having doubled Cape Verd, the Captain was ordered to put on the waiſt-cloths, and the officers to attend the Envoy of his Majeſty. Lubin appeared in an embroidered uniform, with the red ribbon, and the famous croſs of Chriſt; and announced, *de par le Roi*, that "nothing was to be done without his conſent, and that all the French on the coaſt of Coromandel, or of Malabar, were to be ſubmiſſive to his orders." He then read the full powers with which he was inveſted, of creating Conſuls, Agents, Commercial Deputies, Poſt Captains; and, by his command, the whole was concluded by a ſalute of twenty guns, in honour of the King's Envoy Plenipotentiary.

He had no ſooner announced his powers than he began to ſow diſcord among the crew, and the Captain and Supercargo were ſet at variance by him. Both afterwards preſented a complaint againſt him.

The Sartine anchored at Mahe, but the Captain was forbidden to ſell a ſingle article of the cargo, or to mention the object of the ſhip's voyage.

They prepared to ſet ſail for Mangalor, a port belonging to the celebrated Hyder Ali Khan. The officers of this Prince offered to purchaſe the whole cargo, and even the ſhip. The ſale of every article of merchandize would have been extremely advantageous. The Captain was deſirous of ſelling, of reloading, and ſailing for China. The cargo would have been uſeful to Hyder Ali, who was then meditating grand projects againſt the Engliſh, and the ſale would therefore have ſerved the cauſe of France; but Saint Lubin would not conſent. Mr. Laſſon aſſerts, that if Hyder Ali, formerly betrayed by him, had known that he was in his dominions, he would have cauſed him to be trampled to death by his elephants.

The Chevalier de Saint Lubin ordered the anchor to be weighed, and from Mangalor to ſail for Goa. Here alſo the ſale was prohibited. They then made for Chaoul, a port formerly occupied by the Portugueſe, but now belonging to the Mahrattas, where a few habitations only are to be ſeen, the greater part having been deſtroyed. The port was in no reſpect favourable to the ſale or to commerce.

A ſalute of twenty guns here announced the arrival of St. Lubin in Aſia; who on landing diſplayed, it is ſaid, the moſt abſurd pomp; and afterwards, eſcorted by guards and pages, ſet out for Poona, the capital of the Mahrattas. They were the ſailors and ſhip-boys who formed this ſplendid retinue.

The Captain was ordered to follow, to treat for the ſale of the cargo; and, to oblige him to it, Saint Lubin forbid him to ſell either to Hyder Ali or to the Engliſh.

Couronat, having ſuſpected the Chevalier of ſome ill deſign of ſeizing the cargo, was put under arreſt; and, for the ſpace of ſix months, was dragged from priſon to priſon, ill-treated, covered with wounds, and eſcaping from one danger only to experience another that was more terrible.

Every thing that related to the ſhip, men as well as merchandize, was deſtined to misfortune; and Mr. Laſſon de Ladebat, one of the moſt reſpectable merchants of Bourdeaux, and the moſt ſerviceable to the French nation, was ruined.

This event happened in Indoſtan in 1778, and the Chevalier de St. Lubin was no longer thought of. In 1780, immediately after the removal of Mr. de Sartine from office, he returned to Paris. His firſt cares were to thwart the views of Adminiſtration, who conceived that they ought to compenſate Mr. Laſſon de Ladebat. He preſented himſelf to the Marquis de Caſtries, the ſucceſſor of Mr. de Sartine, and attempted to juſtify his conduct and negotiations in Indoſtan: but ſo great a cry was raiſed againſt him, that he received no other anſwer to his juſtification than the being ſhut up in the Baſtile, where he was allowed the gratification of having his negro with him. Had he obtained his deſerts, he ſhould have been proſecuted in a court of juſtice.

In 1782 he was ſtill in the Baſtile. He took a loathing to all food, and loſt even the neceſſity of eating. He had already continued nine days without ſuſtenance. Hi

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negro had in vain certified this extraordinary fact. To aſcertain the truth it was reſolved, that he ſhould eat his meals out of the tower, and be carefully watched to ſee whether he carried any proviſion to his maſter. The fact was verified. Mr. de Saint Sauveur, at that time Lieutenant of the Baſtile, and Mr. Chenon, Commiſſary, who frequently ſaw him in this ſituation, certify, that the Chevalier de Saint Lubin abſtained from every kind of meat and drink for the ſpace of fifty-eight days.

From the Baſtile Mr. le Noir ſent him to Charenton, where he was permitted to walk in the gardens. His wit, and the captivating manner in which he related his adventures, procured him the mildeſt treatment on the part of his jailors. Having gained the confidence of the perſon who attended him in his walks, he obtained the liberty of walking alone, and he embraced the opportunity of making his eſcape by leaping the walls of the garden.

The Chevalier St. Lubin, again free, retired into Germany, where he frequently wrote, but to no purpoſe, to the Marquis de Caſtries, to obtain leave to return to France. The Marine Miniſter continuing inflexible, Saint Lubin went to Holland, where he publiſhed a work on Indoſtan, and the various branches of commerce that are carried on there. What has ſince become of him we know not.

We cannot here avoid making one obſervation reſpecting Mr. de Sartine. Thoſe who deny that he had underſtanding and talents, aſcribe to him a penetration into human character. With a glance of the eye he could read the hearts of men. He underſtood their characters, it was ſaid, by divination. He traced in the countenance and phyſiognomy their diſpoſitions, their virtues, and their vices. It muſt be confeſſed, however, that this penetration, which was ſo gratuitouſly aſcribed to him while he was Lieutenant-General of the Police, was not ſo infallible as was pretended. We have proof that he deceived himſelf in the choice of a perſon whom, in order to employ him uſefully, it was of the utmoſt importance he ſhould know. He deceived himſelf reſpecting the adventurer St. Lubin; a deception which coſt the French Government many millions, and was attended with misfortunes in politics with which the world is unacquainted.

EXTRACT from the JOURNAL of the SOCIETY of 1789.

In the GENERAL COMMITTEE of DISCUSSION, held June 13, M. DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT, DEPUTY of PARIS to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, read the following EULOGIUM on BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN this Society was inſtituted, you placed in the liſt of its members two names illuſtrious in the annals of liberty, that of Waſhington and that of Franklin, and already one of them is no more. Franklin died in the month of April, after ſixteen days illneſs, and his memory has received the higheſt honours that were ever paid to man, as they were the homage of a free people. All America has wept for him, and the National Aſſembly of France, by the diſtinguiſhed act of putting itſelf in mourning, tells the world that a great man belongs equally to every country.

Honoured with the friendſhip of this reſpectable man, for whom I entertained a profound veneration, permit me to call your attention to him for a few moments.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, born at Boſton in 1706 was placed at a very early age under one of his brothers, who was a printer, where he made a rapid progreſs in this art, ſo uſeful to mankind, and contracted an attachment for the preſs, which continued as long as he lived. At Paſſy, ſo celebrated by being the place of his retreat, he frequently invited Meſſrs. Didot, Pierres, and other diſtinguiſhed artiſts of the capital, with whom he converſed on their profeſſion, contributing to its improvement by that penetrating and inventive genius which he diſplayed in ſcience and politics.

This genius was the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the man we lament. Whatever engaged his attention was conſidered by him under every point of view, and new ideas always reſulted from this examination.

Scarcely emerged from infancy, the young Franklin, a journeyman printer, was a philoſopher without being conſcious of it, and by the continual exerciſe of his genius prepared himſelf for thoſe great diſcoveries which in ſcience have aſſociated his name with that of Newton, and for thoſe political reflections which have placed him by the ſide of a Solon and a Lycurgus.

Ill treated by his brother, he left Boſton, and procured employment firſt in a printing-office at New-York, and afterwards at Philadelphia, where he ſettled.

America was not then what it is now. Agriculture and a few of the ruder arts almoſt exclufively occupied the unpoliſhed people by whom it was inhabited. The religious fanaticiſm which had conducted thither the firſt Engliſh emigrants, left traces that ſometimes diſturbed its tranquillity, particularly in the Northern provinces, and confined the education of the inhabitants to a narrow circle, of

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which Superſtition was frequently the centre. Pennſylvania however, whoſe legiſlator, though a fanatic, cheriſhed liberty, was in this reſpect more happily ſituated for the reception of improvement.

Soon after his arrival at this place, Franklin, in concert with ſome other young men, eſtabliſhed a ſmall club, where every member, after his work was over, and on holidays, brought his ſtock of ideas, which were ſubmitted to diſcuſſion. This ſociety, of which the young printer was the ſoul, has been the ſource of every uſeful eſtabliſhment calculated to promote the progreſs of ſcience, the mechanical arts, and particularly the improvement of the human underſtanding.

A newſpaper, that iſſued from his preſs, was the mean he employed to draw the attention of his countrymen. There he anonymouſly hazarded propoſals, at firſt looſe, but afterwards more preciſe and definite: he ſet on foot ſubſcriptions, which were the more readily filled, as every ſubſcriber might conſider himſelf as the chief of an undertaking, the author of which was not named. It was in this manner that public libraries were founded; that houſes of education, ſince grown up to celebrated colleges, aroſe; it was in this manner that the Philoſophical Society of Philadelphia, no contemptible rival of the academies of Europe, was formed; that aſſociations for ornamenting, cleaning, and lighting the ſtreets of the town, and for preventing fires, were eſtabliſhed; and that commercial ſocieties, and even military corps for the defence of the country, were incorporated. Nothing was foreign to the genius of Franklin, and his name, which his modeſty endeavoured to conceal, was always placed by his countrymen in the liſts, and frequently at the head of thoſe different bodies, who were almoſt all deſirous of retaining him as their honorary chief, when higher employments called him from his country, which he was deſtined to ſerve more effectually as its Agent in the metropolis.

He was ſent to England in the year 1757. Celebrated for his aſtoniſhing diſcoveries reſpecting the nature, effects, and identity of thunder and electricity, and the means of guarding againſt its ſtrokes, his fame had arrived before him. The letters by which he had announced theſe diſcoveries long remained forgotten with the Royal Society of London; but they were at length read, and for ſome years all the learned of Europe had been informed, that in the new world exiſted a philoſopher who was worthy of their admiration.

The ſtamp act, by which the Britiſh Miniſter wiſhed to familiarize the Americans to pay taxes to the mother-country, revived that love of liberty which had led their forefathers to a country at that time a deſert, and the colonies formed a congreſs, the firſt idea of which had been communicated to them by Franklin, at the conferences at Albany in 1754. The war that was juſt terminated, and the exertions made by them to ſupport it, had given them a conviction of their ſtrength: they oppoſed this meaſure, and the Miniſter gave way, but reſerved the means of renewing his attempts. Once cautioned, however, they remained on their guard; liberty, cheriſhed by their alarms, took deep root, a ſalutary fermentation agitated their minds, and prepared for the revolution men whoſe names it has rendered juſtly celebrated, Hancock, Samuel and John Adams, the ſage Jefferſon*, Jay, Green, and the great Waſhington; and finally the rapid circulation of ideas by means of newſpapers, for the introduction of which they were indebted to the printer of Philadelphia, united them together to reſiſt every freſh enterpriſe. In the year 1766, this printer, called to the bar of the Houſe of Commons, underwent that famous interrogatory, which placed the name of Franklin as high in politics, as it was before in natural philoſophy.

From that time he defended the cauſe of America with a firmneſs and moderation becoming a great man, pointing out to Miniſtry all the errors they had committed, and the conſequences they would induce, till the period when the tax on tea meeting the ſame oppoſition as the ſtamp act had done, England blindly fancied herſelf capable of ſubjecting by force three millions of men determined to be free, at a diſtance of two thouſand leagues.

Every man is acquainted with the particulars of that war; its fortunate reſult to the whole univerſe; the part taken in it by France under a king, who, protector of the liberties of America, has ſince meritoriouſly obtained from the French nation the title of Reſtorer of the Liberty of his Own Country; and the brilliant ſervices of that youth, whoſe name, glorioufly connected with that revolution, has acquired freſh luſtre in a revolution ſtill greater.

But every man has not equally reflected on the bold attempt of Franklin as a legiſlator. Having aſſerted their independence, and

* Mr. Jefferſon was afterwards Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of France, where he ſucceeded Franklin. It was he who framed the Act of Independence of the United States, and the Act paſſed in Virginia for eſtabliſhing religious liberty. America has lately recalled him from France, where he is truly regretted, to confer on him the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

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placed themſelves *in the rank of nations*, the different colonies, now the United States of America, adopted each its own form of government, and retaining almoſt univerſally their admiration for the Britiſh Conſtitution, framed them from the ſame principles variouſly modelled. Franklin alone, diſengaging the political machine from thoſe multiplied movements and admired counterpoiſes that rendered it ſo complicated, propoſed the reducing it to the ſimplicity of a ſingle legiſlative body. This grand idea ſtartled the legiſlators of Pennſylvania; but the Philoſopher removed the fears of a conſiderable number, and at length determined them to the adoption of a principle which the National Aſſembly has made the baſis of the French Conſtitution *.

Having given laws to his country, Franklin returned again to ſerve it in Europe; not by repreſentations to the metropolis, or anſwers at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons, but by treaties with France, and ſucceſſively with other powers, which, though governed by monarchs or deſpots, liſtened to the voice of the American ſpeaking liberty.

Some years previous to this I became acquainted with him in a journey I made to London: and permit me, Gentlemen, to recall to my mind the happineſs I felt, when on his arrival at Paris I conducted to his houſe M. Turgot, then ex-miniſter, and ſaw thoſe two excellent men, both ſo deſerving of the admiration and regret of mankind, embrace for the firſt time. Franklin at leaſt completed a long career; but Turgot, taken from the world at the age of fifty-four, ſaw not his country made free. It was he who wrote under the portrait of Franklin that beautiful verſe

Eripuit cœlo fulmen, mox ſceptra tyrannis,

the laſt hemiſtich of which was a prophecy that was ſpeedily accompliſhed.

The viciſſitudes of fortune experienced by the Americans ſometimes gave conſiderable anxiety to their illuſtrious negociator; but his great mind, encouraged by the bravery of his countrymen, by the firmneſs of the Congreſs, and above all by the genius, talents and virtues of the immortal Waſhington, did not give way to fear. He did not however flatter himſelf that peace would ſo ſoon finiſh the courſe of that happy revolution; and when I embraced him, the day on which he had ſigned the articles, "*My friend*," ſaid he to me with an air of perfect ſatisfaction, "*could I have hoped, at my age, to have en-*
"*joyed ſuch a happineſs?*"

Whatever attractions an abode in France had for him; whatever pleaſure he taſted in the ſociety of the friends he had made; however great was the danger of ſo long a voyage to an old man of ſeventy-nine tormented with the ſtone; it was now neceſſary for him to reviſit his country. He ſet off in 1785, and his return to America, now become free, was a triumph of which antiquity can furniſh us with no example.

He lived five years after this period: for three years he was Preſident of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania; he was a Member of the laſt Convention that eſtabliſhed the new form of federal government; and his

* The uſual progreſs of the human mind leads man from the complex to the ſimple. Obſerve the works of the firſt mechanics, overloaded with numerous pieces, ſome of which embarraſs and others diminiſh their effect. It has been the ſame with legiſlators both ſpeculative and practical: ſtruck with an abuſe, they have endeavoured to correct it by inſtitutions that have been productive of ſtill greater abuſes. In political economy the unity of the legiſlative body is the *maximum* of ſimplicity. Franklin was the firſt who dared to put this idea in practice: the reſpect the Pennſylvanians entertained for him induced them to adopt it; but the other States were terrified at it, and even the conſtitution of Pennſylvania has ſince been altered. In Europe this opinion has been more ſucceſsful, but time was neceſſary. When I had the honour to preſent to Franklin the tranſlation of the conſtitutions of America, the minds of people on this ſide the Atlantic were ſcarcely better diſpoſed towards it than thoſe on the other ſide; and if we except Doctor Price in England, and Turgot and M. Condorcet in France, no man who applied himſelf to politics agreed in opinion with the American philoſopher. I will venture to aſſert, that I was of the ſmall number of thoſe who were ſtruck with the beauty of the ſimple plan he traced, and that I ſaw no reaſon to change my opinion, when the National Aſſembly, led by the voice of thoſe deep-thinking and eloquent orators who diſcuſſed that important queſtion, eſtabliſhed it as a principle of the French conſtitution, *that legiſlation ſhould be confided to a ſingle body of repreſentatives*. It will not, perhaps, be deemed unpardonable to have once mentioned myſelf, at a time when the honour I have of holding a public character makes it my duty to give an account of my ſentiments to my fellow-citizens. France will not relapſe into a more complex ſyſtem; but will aſſuredly acquire the glory of maintaining that which ſhe has eſtabliſhed, and give it a degree of perfection which, by rendering a great nation happy, will attract the eyes of all Europe, and of the whole world.

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laſt public act was a grand example for thoſe who are employed in the legiſlation of their country. In this Convention he had differed in ſome points from the majority; but when the articles were ultimately decreed, he ſaid to his colleagues, "*We ought to have but one "opinion; the good of our country requires that "the reſolution be unanimous;*" and he ſigned.

His almoſt continual ſufferings for the two laſt years of his life had altered neither his mind nor his diſpoſition, and to the laſt moment he retained the uſe of all his faculties. His will, which he made during his reſidence in France, and which has juſt been opened, begins with theſe words: *I Benjamin Franklin, printer, now Plenipotentiary in France, &c.* Thus, dying, he did homage to the art of printing, and the ſame ſentiment induced him to inſtruct his grandſon Benjamin Beach in this art, who, proud of the leſſons of his illuſtrious maſter, is now a printer in Philadelphia.

He never wrote a work of any length. Almoſt every thing written by him on ſubjects of natural philoſophy, conſiſts of letters to Mr. Collinſon of the Royal Society of London, and to ſome other men of learning in Europe; they have been tranſlated into French by Mr. Barbeu du Bourg, but perhaps a new tranſlation will be demanded. His political works, many of which are not known in France, conſiſt of letters or ſhort tracts; but all of them, even thoſe of humour, bear the marks of his obſerving genius and mild philoſophy. He wrote many for that rank of people who have no opportunity for ſtudy, and whom it is of ſo much conſequence to inſtruct; and he was well ſkilled in reducing uſeful truths to maxims eaſily retained, and ſometimes to proverbs, or little tales, the ſimple and natural graces of which acquire a new value when aſſociated with the name of their author.

The moſt voluminous of his works is the hiſtory of his own life, which he commenced for his ſon, and for the continuation of which we are indebted to the ardent ſolicitations of M. le Veillard, one of his moſt intimate friends. It employed his leiſure hours during the latter part of his life, but the bad ſtate of his health, and his ſevere pains, which gave him little reſpite, frequently interrupted his work; and the two copies, one of which was ſent by him to London to Doctor Price and Mr. Vaughan, and the other to M. le Veillard and me, reach no farther than 1757. He ſpeaks of himſelf as he would have done of another perſon, delineating his thoughts, his actions, and even his errors and faults; and he deſcribes the unfolding of his genius and talents with the ſimplicity of a great man who knows how to do juſtice to himſelf, and with the teſtimony of a clear conſcience void of reproach.

In fact, Gentlemen, the whole life of Franklin, his meditations, his labours, have all been directed to public utility; but the grand object that he had always in view did not ſhut his heart againſt private friendſhip: he loved his family, his friends; he was beneficent; the charms of his ſociety were inexpreſſible; he ſpoke little, but he did not refuſe to ſpeak, and his converſation was always intereſting, always inſtructive. In the midſt of his greateſt occupations for the liberty of his country, he had ſome phyſical experiment near him in his cloſet, and the ſciences, which he had rather diſcovered than ſtudied, afforded him a continual ſource of pleaſure.

His memoirs, Gentlemen, will be publiſhed, as ſoon as we receive from America what additions he may have made to the manuſcript in our poſſeſſion; and we then intend to give a complete collection of his works.

His name will be celebrated among the different aſſociations of politics and of literature. Innumerable eulogiums will be written or pronounced upon him, and you doubtleſs expect with impatience that of the virtuous orator *, organ of the Academy of Sciences, in which the moſt honourable praiſe will be beſtowed by him who beſt knew how to appreciate the worth of Franklin. The eulogium to which I allude will forerun the award of hiſtory, which will place this illuſtrious name among the moſt eminent benefactors of his ſpecies, which will trace the incidents of his life, pourtray the anguiſh of his fellow-citizens, who believed that in him they loſt a father and a friend, and which, after recounting the honours that America has conſecrated to his memory, will alſo regiſter in its calendar the ſplendid homage which the National Aſſembly has juſt paid, as an incident equally honourable to the nation which thus diſplayed its love of virtue, and to the man who merited this mark of their attention.

As ſoon as the eulogium was read, M. de Liancourt made a motion, that the Members of the Society ſhould wear the mourning decreed by the National Aſſembly, and that the buſt of Franklin ſhould be placed in the Hall of the Aſſembly with this inſcription:

"*Homage rendered by the unanimous vote of "the Society of* 1789, *to Benjamin Franklin, "admired and regretted by the friends of liberty.*"

The motion was carried unanimouſly. Mr. de la Rochefoucault then preſented to the Society a buſt of Benjamin Franklin, and the Aſſembly voted him their thanks.

ACCOUNT

* M. de Condorcet.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

(Continued from Page 68.)

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.

MONDAY, June 7.

THE Hall was as much crouded this day as it had been through the whole of this important trial. Public curiosity was wound up to a higher pitch than on any former day, and every part of the Hall was crouded to overflowing.

Two witnesses were examined, and the whole of the evidence concluded on the Charge which has occupied the attention of the High Court for these two Sessions.

Mr. Fox then rose to sum up the evidence. He addressed the High Court in a short preface, in which he stated the task which had fallen to him that day. It was an arduous and difficult task. If he were to compare himself with orators of former times, he would justly be charged with arrogance and vanity. Some of these orators, in addressing the tribunals before which they had to plead, had said, that if their Judges would manifest their justice and integrity, they trusted to their own powers for securing their attention. Cicero had, in this confidence of his ability, called only for the justice and integrity of the Judges.—"I bespeak not (said he) your indulgence."—"*Ut me attente audiatis, id ipse efficiam.*" Unlike the Roman Orator, he solicited the indulgence of the noble Lords, sensible that if he could only gain their attention, he might confidently trust his cause to their justice and integrity.—It was his peculiar disadvantage to follow others, who had to develope the high criminal acts of Mr. Hastings, acts which were of themselves sufficient to excite the indignation of the Court, and which gave scope to the loftiest eloquence. They had the grand and conspicuous effects of Mr. Hastings's system to display. He had to trace the intricate springs and causes; and it was in this, as in many of the operations of nature, where great effects, which drew the attention of every eye, were frequently derived from causes comparatively small, remote, and opposite. He had to trace the small secret springs of the voluminous mischiefs of Mr. Hastings's government; not to agitate their Lordships by pictures of Kings dethroned, and provinces laid waste; but to demonstrate the spirit of peculation, bribery, and corruption, with which the prisoner was actuated, and which led him to the commission of all his bolder crimes.

The Charge on which their Lordships had been engaged for the two last Sessions in hearing evidence, comprehended the whole of the 6th, part of the 7th, and all the 14th Charge, as originally presented to their Lordships. In summing up the evidence which had been given, he would confine himself strictly to what immediately and directly applied to the prisoner as laid in the Charges; and he should be careful to introduce nothing that was not fully and clearly substantiated by proof. The subject naturally divided itself into two parts; and, for the sake of perspicuity, he should pursue it in the manner in which it had been brought before their Lordships. The natural division was, first, the Presents received by Mr. Hastings before the Act of the 13th of his present Majesty; and, secondly, the Presents which he had received subsequently to the passing of that law. The first comprehended the evidence they had heard in the course of the last Session. The second, together with the corrupt administration of the Revenues, was contained in the evidence adduced in the course of this Session.

Following this course, Mr. Fox said, the first evidence that had been brought was from the letters and example of Lord Clive, who gave a clear and distinct account of the corruptions then practised in India, and particularly of the custom with regard to Presents. Lord Clive took an oath solemnly binding himself not to take any Presents whatever; Mr. Verelst and Mr. Cartier did the same thing, and that in strict and literal compliance with the instructions of the Court of Directors.—It did not appear by the Minutes, whether Mr. Hastings had taken this oath or not; and it was a fact upon which therefore he did not mean to ground any argument.—The prisoner would assume the part which favoured his cause the most. Either he did or he did not take the oath of his predecessors.—If he did not take the oath, it was a presumption against him; for he well knew that it was the express injunction of the Directors that he should take such oath. If he did take the oath, the criminality proved against him was the greater, as he had violated that oath, and had actually accepted of Presents. Let him, however, plead whichever of the two things he pleased, the guilt of accepting Presents anterior to the act of 1773 was manifest; for he was well acquainted with the order of the Court of Directors;

rectors; and the guilt was the greater, becauſe at that time a general reform was introduced into all the Eſtabliſhments of India, and he was entruſted to reform the abuſes, of which this was ſtated to be one.

This premiſed, Mr. Fox ſa'd it was his duty to ſhew from the evidence, that Mr. Haſtings had received Preſents, in direct violation of his orders and his duty. There were two ways in which facts might be proved.—Firſt, By the confeſſion of the party, or the teſtimony of ſight.—Secondly, By circumſtantial evidence, or tacit acquieſcence of the party.—The latter might be ſo ſtrong as to command belief from the moſt ſtubborn hearer; and he thought he might venture to ſay, that ſuch was the nature of the evidence on the charges brought againſt Mr. Haſtings. There were two allegations in the ſixth Charge.—Firſt, Of a lack and a half of rupees corruptly received from the Munny Begum.—And, Secondly, Of the corrupt appointment of Munny Begum to the ſuperintendance and guardianſhip of the infant Nabob of Bengal. The proof of theſe two facts contained as ſtrong a chain of circumſtantial evidence as ever was adduced.

In the Conſultation of the 11th of March 1775, Mr. Francis, then a Member of the Supreme Council, preſented a letter from Nunducomar, expreſsly charging Mr. Haſtings with the corrupt receipt of this lack and a half, and offering to prove it. What was the conduct of Mr. Haſtings on this direct charge? He did not take the courſe of a man conſcious of innocence, and anxious of acquittal. He did not deny it. Inſtead of meeting his accuſer openly and boldly, he contented himſelf with making a Minute, in which he ſaid, that Mr. Francis had brought forward a charge which he did not know to be well founded, and had conſequently run the hazard of bringing a libel on a Member of the Board. Mr. Fox reaſoned on this with great acuteneſs. He ſaid, it was not the conduct of an innocent man. If he knew himſelf to be guiltleſs, he would not have ſtopped with the qualified imputation on Mr. Francis of the hazard of bringing a libel; he would have known, and ſaid, that it was a libel hypothetically; he would have called for enquiry, and would have been confronted with his accuſer. Inſtead of this, when it was propoſed that Mr. Goring, a gentleman whoſe name ſtands as high as that of any perſon who ever came from India, ſhould be deputed to enquire into the truth of this charge, he objected to the appointment; not from any thing which he had to alledge againſt Mr. Goring, but on a ground unheard of, and unaccountable,—becauſe it was *unneceſſary*. What! when a direct charge of corruption was brought againſt him—when his accuſer, who was formerly his inſtrument, ſtood boldly forward, and offered to ſubſtantiate the charge, could he refuſe to depute a Gentleman to inquire into the matter, *becauſe it was unneceſſary?* It was a new uſe of the term *unneceſſary*; and he left it to the feelings of every noble Lord preſent, whether, ſo attacked,—ſo confronted,—they would conſider it as conſiſtent either with their duty or their honour to ſay, that an enquiry would be unneceſſary. Mr. Goring was, however, attempted,—and then Mr. Haſtings deſired that a ſet of queſtions ſhould be given to him to aſk the Begum. Perhaps a more extraordinary mode of defence was never taken up. He did not deſire him to aſk whether the money was paid to him or not—but to aſk him why it was given—for what purpoſe—and why this particular ſum had been ſelected out of all the ſums that had been received. Here was a complete admiſſion on the part of Mr. Haſtings of the receipt of the money. He did not attempt to deny it. He was eager only to juſtify his acceptance of it. Mr. Fox criticiſed the whole of Mr. Haſtings's conduct on this part with his uſual acute reaſoning, and ſaid, that it was as clear that he had acknowledged the receipt of the money, though tacitly, as if it had been proved by witneſſes who were preſent. In the contentions with the Council, whom Mr. Haſtings called his enemies, he never denied the acceptance of this bribe. He declared in the preamble to a Minute, that he would reply to a Minute of General Clavering, article by article. The manner in which he did reply was truly curious. It was literally as follows: This article deſerves no reply—That article requires no reply—This article merits no reply—And ſo on, to ſeven or eight of the principle articles in the Minute, did he reiterate and change the phraſes of deſerve, require, and merit no reply. He aſked of their Lordſhips, whether they thought this was the conduct of an innocent man. He, perhaps, thought he could defy the juſtice of his country—and, *ſi ſic omnia dixiſſet*, perhaps ſo he might; but, fortunately, he had ſpoken out, and teſtimonies of his guilt had been ſucceſsfully drawn from his own endeavours at extenuation. From the charge of the murder of Nunducomar he had thought fit to purge himſelf by oath. His very doing ſo was an argument of his guilt in the Charges now brought againſt him—"You may accuſe me (ſays he) of peculation—that deſerves no reply—Of bribery—that requires none—Of corruption—that merits none. But when you charge me with murder—that is a crime; and I will prove that I am not guilty, for I will take an oath that I am innocent."—

"Now

"Now (ſaid Mr. Fox), though I am certainly ready to acknowledge that the murder of Nunducomar was a crime infinitely more atrocious than the crimes of peculation and bribery (and I ſpeak of the murder of that man without reference to the opinion of others), yet ſurely his total ſilence under the accuſation of the corrupt acceptance of this bribe, when he was thus eager to acquit himſelf from other charges, is a ſtrong preſumption of his guilt in that particular. As if all theſe were not ſufficient (continued Mr. Fox), we find, in the letter which he wrote to the Court of Directors from Cheltenham, not one ſyllable in denial of the lack and a half ſaid to be corruptly received from the Begum. In that letter we have various denials—we have apologies heaped together—but he carefully avoids all denial of money received from the Begum."

Mr. Fox then came to his corrupt appointment of the Begum to the office of guardian to the infant Nabob, in expreſs contradiction to the orders of the Court of Directors, and which clearly and manifeſtly was the return which he had to make for the bribe received. He detailed the orders of the Court of Directors—the ſcheme of reduction recommended by them—the perſons whom they deſcribed as proper to be put into that truſt; and, in direct diſobedience of all this, he put this woman, together with two others, inſtruments of his, into the adminiſtration of the houſehold of the Nabob. Were he, he ſaid, to ſtop here, he might fairly ſay that he had not only proved the corrupt acceptance of the bribe, but the abuſe which he had committed in conſequence of it. There were circumſtances of aggravation, however, ſtill behind. The Court of Directors had directly ordered, that the ſum ſet apart for the diſburſements of the Nabob ſhould be reduced from 31 lacks a-year, to 16 lacks. This reduction was ordered in 1771. In a letter written to the Court of Directors in the year 1775 he takes credit to himſelf for the promptitude and alacrity with which, in this inſtance, he obeyed the orders of the Court of Directors. "I might (ſays he) have advanced plauſible pleas for protracting the reduction of the eſtabliſhment till 1772." He exulted on the cheerfulneſs with which he did his duty; and made it a boaſt, that if he had delayed the reduction, conſiderable ſums of money, by way of Preſent, would have been in his offer. What would their Lordſhips ſay, when they coupled this letter with what he actually did do—protract the reduction till the year 1773? If he could, according to his own account, have received bribes for poſtponing it only till 1772, what muſt he not have received for poſtponing it till 1773? How he could come to write this letter in the year 1775, can only be accounted for by that fatality in which his crimes had involved him—when memory was not able to keep pace with the enormities which he had to extenuate. But two months after he had written this letter, thus ſpeaking of his prompt obedience (by what evil Genius directed, Mr. Fox pretended not to divine), he ſtated an account of the Nabob's diſburſements for 27 months down to the end of 1772, at the rate of 31 lacks a-year; ſo that what he diſclaimed doing was actually done; or an impoſition was practiſed on the Company, and 15 lacks, or 150,000l. was ſunk upon them, and put into the pocket of Mr. Haſtings, or of the Munny Begum.

Mr. Fox detailed all the expedients that were afterwards uſed to do away the effect of this very untoward contradiction, every one of which had recurred on himſelf, and involved him in increaſe of ſhame. It was ordered, that there ſhould be an account kept of the diſburſements of the Nabob, and this account was called for. Mr. Haſtings apologized, by ſaying that he had omitted to order it. And thus, by not complying with the inſtructions that were given, he obtained a ſort of cover for the frauds he had practiſed in that eſtabliſhment. He ſaid in one of his letters, that 1500 perſons were cut off from penſions which they had from the Nabob. This was done to bring the expences within the eſtabliſhment, and this was done too a twelvemonth before the reduction of ſalary took place. But did it appear that the efficacy of this reform was felt? Theſe penſions were cut off to enable the Begum to give to Mr. Haſtings the bribes on which they had agreed. Ever after, he ſhewed the moſt marked attention to the Begum, and ſupported her againſt the direct orders of the Company: In 1783, he writes a letter in her favour; —ſays, that ſhe is perſecuted on account of her ſuppoſed gratitude to him;—and then he does not deny the ſums that he received from her. He re-appointed her after ſhe was diſplaced by the Board, and though, according to his own account, ſhe poſſeſſed none of the qualities of mind required by the Court of Directors in the fit perſon to be appointed to the office which ſhe filled. Mr. Fox ſhewed too, from Mr. Haſtings's own confeſſion, that he clearly underſtood the orders of the Court of Directors in the ſame way in which he (Mr. Fox) underſtood them; and yet, with this perfect knowledge of his duty, he had perſiſted in ſupporting this Munny Begum, whom he deſcribed as a poor, weak, and ſilly woman, in the guardianſhip of the Nabob, in the room of the Bow Begum his natural mother.

Mr. Fox ſaid, he had confined himſelf in this part of the ſubject ſtrictly to the lack and a half; determined as he was not to aggravate the guilt of the defendant, nor even to bring forward any of the charges that were not in his mind clearly and inconteſtably proved. It *was* in this inſtance clearly proved, by the tacit acquieſcence of Mr. Haſtings, and by a long unbroken chain of circumſtantial evidence, that he had corruptly received from the Munny Begum a lack and a half, or 15,000l.; and that in conſequence of this bribe he had diſobeyed the orders of the Court of Directors in appointing her to an office for which ſhe was not qualified, and in ſupporting her in abuſes, re-appointing her when removed, and delaying the reduction of the eſtabliſhment when expreſsly ordered by his employers.

He came next to ſpeak of the Preſents received by Mr. Haſtings ſubſequent to the Act of 1773, which expreſsly prohibited the Company's ſervants from receiving Preſents from the natives on any pretence whatever. The meaning of this law was clear; and although the maxim *ignorantia legis neminem excuſat* was clear, yet, feeling that the ſtrict application of it in all caſes might be harſh, he was happy to find that it had been always conſtrued, both by the Directors and their ſervants, as he thought it ought to be conſtrued. It had indeed been ſtated, that, according to the manners of India, an inferior never approached a ſuperior without a Preſent; and therefore it might reaſonably be doubted, how far it was conſiſtent with ſound policy to adhere in all caſes to the literal meaning of the Act. On that point fortunately there was a deciſion. When General Clavering, Colonel Monſon, and Mr. Francis, arrived in India, men to whoſe great abilities and inflexible integrity India was perhaps indebted for whatever of good government it now enjoyed, the queſtion was agitated in the Council. They were decidedly againſt accepting Preſents on any pretence. Mr. Barwell thought ſuch as were offered in conformity to the cuſtom of the country too inconſiderable to be refuſed at the hazard of offending or alarming thoſe by whom they were offered. Mr. Haſtings took a middle courſe, and ſaid, they might be received, provided they were applied to the uſe of the Company. The Directors decided, that General Clavering, Colonel Monſon, and Mr. Francis were right; and that, according to the Act, no Preſents were to be received by the Company's ſervants on any pretence, or for any purpoſe. Such as had been their conſtruction of the Act then, had been Mr. Haſtings's on another occaſion, when conſulted by Colonel Champion on the propriety of accepting a donation offered to the troops under his command, among various other reaſons againſt accepting it, ſtated the peremptory prohibition of the Act of Parliament. He even doubted whether the Court of Directors could legalize the acceptance; and recommended to depoſit the ſum in the Company's treaſury, aſcertain the amount of the ſhare of each man, and conſult the Court of Directors, in order that, if they could not legalize the diviſion on their own authority, application might be made to the Legiſlature. He had given advice to his friend Colonel Champion, which he had never followed himſelf. Had he adviſed as he always acted, he would have ſaid, "Take the money; conceal the receipt, if you can; if diſcovered, pay it to the Company; take bonds for it; keep thoſe bonds till you can ſafely keep them no longer; and if obliged to give them up, involve the whole tranſaction in ſuch myſtery and confuſion as may appear to hide the motives of your conduct even from yourſelf."

Mr. Fox then recapitulated the various Preſents of this deſcription charged in the Articles, from Nobkiſſen, from Dinagepore, Nudea, Kelicram, the Viziers, &c. &c. with the date of each, and the documents on which the Managers relied for proof of the receipt, drawn chiefly from Mr. Haſtings's own letters, and his Defence at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons. Beſides theſe documents, the Preſents were all proved by the defendant's own admiſſion; and were he to leave the whole to a ſimple reference to the proofs, he might confidently call on their Lordſhips for a verdict of Guilty againſt the priſoner, for acts done in direct diſobedience to the orders of the Company and the proviſions of an Act of Parliament. But he ſhould ſhew, that thoſe Preſents were not taken as he had ſtated, but corruptly taken; relying chiefly, as a medium of proof, on the falſe, inconſiſtent, and contradictory accounts which Mr. Haſtings had at ſeveral times given of them.

He entered into a moſt acute and pointed examination of Mr. Haſtings's letters reſpecting the ſums of money acknowledged to have been received by him under the name of Preſents, which it would be impoſſible to render intelligible without giving longer extracts than our limits will admit, and a frequent reference to dates, in which it would be difficult to avoid miſtakes. The reſult of the whole was, that the accounts were contradictory; that the reaſons aſſigned by Mr. Haſtings for his conduct were moſtly nugatory or abſurd, and ſuch as he himſelf at the time of writing would not poſitively affirm to have been his reaſons at the time of acting; that he had taken bonds from the Company

pany for money not his own; that he had kept theſe bonds in his poſſeſſion for a conſiderable time; that he had at laſt indorſed them to the Company, which in a letter he poſitively affirmed to have done before May 1781, whereas it appeared by the bonds themſelves, in evidence before their Lordſhips, that he did not do it till the 29th of May 1782; and finally, that he had given three ſeveral accounts of thoſe bonds to the Court of Directors, no two of which agreed with each other, nor any one with facts and dates.

From Cheyt Sing he had received a Preſent of 20,000l. which was given to ſecure his intereſt againſt a demand of the Company for 50,000l.; and on pretence of applying the Preſent to the Company's uſe, he had inſiſted moreover on the 50,000l. Thus the bribe was taken without performing the ſervice for which it was given; a mode of acting more deſtructive of morality, and of greater turpitude, than the ordinary courſe of corruption in which the ſervice is done for the bribe received.

It had been always alledged as an excuſe, that Mr. Haſtings took Preſents for the benefit of the Company in the diſtreſs of their affairs; but Mr. Anderſon had proved that the money received from Dinagepore was taken before that diſtreſs commenced, and therefore muſt have been taken for his own emolument.

Kelleram's Preſent had been ſtated as a peſcuſh, or fine for renewing a leaſe; but it was proved, that the amount of ſuch fines was fixed, which the Preſent greatly exceeded; that the money was taken privately, and never mentioned by Mr. Haſtings till it became the ſubject of public rumour; that in conſequence of it, the Province of Bahar had been farmed to Kelleram in perpetuity, without collateral ſecurity for the payment of the rent; and that the offices of farmer and dewan, offices never joined before, had been united. If, from all theſe concurrent circumſtances, following the illegal receipt of a Preſent as cloſely as cauſe and effect, their Lordſhips did not infer corruption, it would be impoſſible, in almoſt any caſe, to bring ſtronger proof; and the crime muſt henceforth flouriſh in impunity. The money was received by Gungo Govin Sing, who was the inſtrument of Mr. Haſtings, and had nothing to do with the revenue of the province. He paid it to Mr. Croſts the Accomptant, but not all. He reſerved 2000l. to himſelf, which proved that the whole was received not for the Company, but for Mr. Haſtings. This applied with ſtill greater force in the caſe of Dinagepore. There the ſame agent had received 30,000l. and had paid in only 20,000l. On both tranſactions, 12,000l. of the Company's money, if it was their money, remained in his hands; not becauſe he was a bankrupt, or a man of bad character; for it had been almoſt the laſt act of Mr. Haſtings's adminiſtration to beſtow a panegyric on his virtues and his ſervices; but becauſe he was never called upon to pay. Let Mr. Haſtings, if he could, prove that he had gone through all theſe dark and perplexed tranſactions for the benefit of the Company—that he had riſked his reputation to obtain revenue for his employers; but how would he explain his conduct reſpecting Gungo Govin Sing? —On any principle of virtue it was impoſſible. On the principle of corruption it was eaſy. It was impoſſible, that while he was hazarding his own character to obtain revenue for the Company, he could ſuffer Gungo Govin Sing to retain a third of the money actually received; but it was obvious, that if he was employing Gungo Govin Sing to raiſe money corruptly, that the agent might inſiſt on a third as his ſhare of the bribe, in as much as the agents of corruption muſt be paid not only liberally but exorbitantly.

He could almoſt ſubmit to put the whole allegations of the charge on the iſſue of the Counſel for Mr. Haſtings being able to prove that in any one of his letters he had ſtated the facts correctly which he pretended to detail. The character of his accounts was intricacy and ſecrecy. He truſted none of his agents entirely. He kept accounts with different perſons in different languages, and had not even in his own poſſeſſion any complete or intelligible ſtatement of that on which his honour as a gentleman, and his character as a ſervant of the Company, muſt depend. He might be aſked a queſtion, to which it would not be eaſy to give a ſatisfactory anſwer, viz. To what motive, to what principle or ſyſtem of action, ſuch conduct was to be referred? He would anſwer generally, to guilt entangling itſelf in its own toils; and as to any thing farther, it was no imputation on an honeſt man not to be able to account for all the various and perplexed artifices of fraud, which ſought to hide itſelf in ſuch a miſt as an ancient poet had deſcribed—*Unfriendly to the ſhepherd and the huſbandman, but to the wolf more favourable than night itſelf.*

In the caſe of a very unhappy, and, he believed, a very guilty man (Captain Donellan), the Judge in paſſing ſentence obſerved, that the falſe accounts he had given of his conduct, and his endeavours to elude a full enquiry, tended very much to confirm the proofs of his guilt. Theſe obſervations would apply with double force to the caſe of Mr. Haſtings. What the other had falſified in converſation, he had falſified in writing; and

and his efforts to elude and to baffle enquiry had been much more deliberate and more culpable.

Mr. Fox ſtated a variety of caſes—of a Member of Parliament receiving a bribe and paying it into the Conſolidated Fund; of a Miniſter receiving a bribe from a foreign ſtate, and ſaying that it had been applied to the uſe of the public in ſecret-ſervice money; in which he contended that the excuſe would be of the ſame nature with the defence of Mr. Haſtings; and that, far from being admitted even as an alleviation, it would be conſidered as an aggravation of the crime; becauſe it would be involving the public in the ſcandal and diſgrace; and becauſe it would be impoſſible to ſay what bribes might be concealed under thoſe that were thus diſcloſed.

Having inſiſted on theſe and a variety of other points, particularly the ſum taken from Nobkiſſen in order to pay Mr. Haſtings's contingent bill on the Company, he was proceeding to a ſubject of a peculiar nature contained in the 14th Article of Charge; but, it being then near Eight o'clock, the Lords adjourned.

ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE ſince the REVOLUTION in that KINGDOM, JULY 14, 1789.

[*Continued from Page* 53.]

MONDAY, Nov. 2.

THE grand queſtion of the night, to diſpoſe of the poſſeſſions of the church, was reſumed; and decided in the following terms, drawn up by M. de Mirabeau:

"The National Aſſembly declares,

"That all the goods of the church are at the diſpoſal of the nation, charged only with providing, in a ſuitable manner, for the expence of divine worſhip, the maintenance of its miniſters, and the relief of the poor, under the inſpection, and according to the inſtructions, of the provinces.

"That in the diſpoſitions to be made for the maintenance of the miniſters of religion, every vicar ſhall be ſecured in a ſtipend, not leſs than 1200 livres a-year, beſides a houſe and garden."

The decree thus drawn up, was carried by 578 voices, againſt 346.

Forty members objected to the terms in which the queſtion was put, and refuſed to vote; ſo that the number preſent was 964.

It was afterwards moved, "That every rector of a pariſh throughout the kingdom ſhould receive an annual ſtipend from the public of not leſs than 1200 livres [about 50l.], excluſive of his parſonage-houſe and garden."

This motion was carried without a diviſion.

The Archbiſhop of Aix made an offer to the nation, in the name of the clergy, of the greateſt ſupply that ever was voted at one time, by any body of men to any ſtate, on condition that the clergy ſhould not be diſpoſſeſſed of the church lands. He offered to raiſe, on the ſecurity of the church lands, a ſupply of *twelve millions* ſterling, which the clergy were willing to ſacrifice to the public. Excluſive of this temporary aid, he offered to charge the church lands in perpetuity with the payment of two millions of livres per month, or one million ſterling a-year. This tempting offer was rejected by the National Aſſembly; and the above reſolution was paſſed, which, if carried into effect, will be the greateſt blow ever given to the power of the clergy, whom it will render dependant upon the ſtate, after having been ſo long a terror to it.

TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

The adjourned queſtion of Thurſday laſt was put to the vote, in the following terms:

"Has it been decided, that the ſons of a family are comprehended under the diſqualification which excludes from the National Aſſembly all perſons who do not pay a tax to the value of a mark of ſilver, and poſſeſs no property whatever?"

The Aſſembly reſolved that it had been ſo decided.

In the debates on this article, ſeveral Members contended that the ſuffrages of the Electors ſhould be the only qualification requiſite for a Member of the National Aſſembly, without any regard to property or taxation. This was over-ruled; and the payment of a tax to the value of a mark of ſilver, ariſing from any ſpecies of property, ſettled as the neceſſary qualification. It was then propoſed, that the payment of a tax to this amount by the father of a family ſhould qualify all his ſons of proper age; becauſe, it was ſaid, by the conſtruction of the Roman law, which was the baſis of juriſprudence in many parts of France, ſons were incapable of acquiring property in their own name, during the life of their father. This was rejected as above.

The article, however, is ſtill complained of, as requiring a qualification that will exclude nine-tenths of the kingdom, and almoſt all the lower Clergy, from the National Aſſembly.

On this ſubject, we remember having heard Mr. Fox obſerve in the Houſe of Commons, that

that although it was provided by law, that Members ſhould be poſſeſſed of a certain qualification, yet there was nothing relating to elections into which the Houſe was leſs diſpoſed to enquire ſtrictly, or into which it would be leſs proper to enquire ſtrictly, than the reality of this qualification, on the general and fair preſumption that electors are the beſt judges of the qualification of their Repreſentative.

M. Target propoſed to debate whether the Miniſters and agents of the executive and judicial power ſhould be admitted into the National Aſſembly? But this queſtion was poſtponed.

The plan for dividing and ſubdividing the kingdom into departments, commonalties, and diſtricts, was taken into conſideration; and M. Thouret, the author of it, read a ſpeech, in which he endeavoured to obviate the objections that had been made to it, and maintained that it was the only means of eradicating that *eſprit de corps* which uſually animates the provinces to the detriment of the common intereſt. This ſpeech was received with much applauſe, and ordered to be printed.

M. de Mirabeau objected to this plan, and propoſed one of his own. The principal difference between M. Thouret's and his is, that the former endeavours to combine three fundamental principles, territory, population, and property; the latter, population and property only. M. de Mirabeau's plan was alſo ordered to be printed.

M. de Lameth, after paying due praiſe to the Parliaments, eſpecially for the firm oppoſition they had often made to the attempts of deſpotiſm, obſerved that theſe bodies having, for ſeveral ages, enjoyed a ſort of legiſlative power in concert with the Crown, there was reaſon to fear that they would oppoſe, with all their influence, the ſucceſs of a revolution which went to deprive them of that power. He therefore propoſed, not to aboliſh them immediately, but to leave them in a ſtate of vacation, and to entruſt their functions to the Chambers of Vacation *.

M. Target ſeconded the motion, and it was decreed,

"That, till the National Aſſembly can apply to the new organization of the judicial power, all the Parliaments in the kingdom ſhall continue in, or reſume a ſtate of vacation; that the Chambers of Vacation ſhall continue or reſume their functions, and take cognizance of all cauſes and proceſſes, any regulation to the contrary notwithſtanding, till further orders; and that all the other tribunals ſhall continue to adminiſter juſtice in the uſual manner.

"That the Preſident ſhall wait upon the King, and requeſt him to expedite all neceſſary orders and letters."

M. Bailly was introduced at the head of a deputation from the Magiſtracy of Paris, and preſented a proviſional plan of police, for the approbation of the National Aſſembly. The plan was referred to the Committee of Conſtitution.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

The Preſident informed the Aſſembly that the King had given the royal ſanction to all the decrees preſented to him.

On this occaſion it was remarked, that the royal ſanction was not given to all the decrees in the ſame form; and the Committee of Conſtitution was ordered to draw up forms for giving and refuſing the royal ſanction, to be approved by the Aſſembly, and preſented to the King, and to be uſed by him in future.

The diſcuſſion of the propoſed new diviſion of the kingdom was reſumed.

Several Members were for adopting the plan preſented by the Committee of Conſtitution (M. Thouret's), without any amendment or modification. Others were againſt any new diviſion, as dangerous and impracticable.

M. Deſmeuniers maintained the former opinion; and, in ſupport of it, inſtanced the defects in the repreſentation of England; which he ſaid were radical, and muſt ſooner or later deſtroy the liberty of the country. This danger could only be avoided, by combining territory, population, and property, as the fundamental principles of repreſentation, inſtead of confining it to territory alone, which might often be fully repreſented in the legiſlature, when the population and the property which originally gave it conſequence were transferred to another place not repreſented at all.

M. Barnave propoſed amendments to the plan of the Committee, to the following effect:

"The Kingdom ſhall be divided into twenty-four parts, or nearly ſo, with a Provincial Adminiſtration in each. Theſe again into three or four diſtricts, or more, with an Aſſembly of Adminiſtration in each, ſubordinate to the Provincial Adminiſtration.

"The extent of territory and population requiſite to form a Municipality ſhall be determined; and, after ſettling the other principles of organization, the eſtabliſhment of

* Chambers of Vacation are thoſe which take cognizance of all matters that require diſpatch, while the Courts to which they belong do not ſit; or, as we ſhould ſay, between term and term. Each Parliament has its Chamber of Vacation.

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municipalities ſhall be referred to Provincial Aſſemblies.

"The Deputies to the National Aſſembly ſhall be elected in the principal towns of the diſtricts, by electors choſen immediately by the people in each municipality, in ſuch manner, that no Aſſembly of electors ſhall conſiſt of leſs than three hundred, or nominate more than four Deputies to the National Aſſembly."

[In all theſe plans, it ſeems to be an admitted principle, that the Deputies to the National Aſſembly are not to be choſen immediately by the people, but by the electors choſen by the people. This principle we apprehend to be erroneous; for, unleſs the Members of the National Aſſembly are choſen immediately by the people, without the intervention of an intermediate body, there is reaſon to fear that the Aſſembly will not always ſpeak the ſenſe of the people, or, at leaſt, that in ſome caſes it will not do ſo as ſoon as it ought.]

The Preſident read a Letter from the Keeper of the Seals, announcing that his Majeſty had granted his pure and ſimple acceptation of the decree which declares the right of the nation to diſpoſe of the goods of the Church; that he had ſanctioned the decree of yeſterday reſpecting the Parliaments, and that extraordinary couriers were diſpatched to aſſure the prompt execution of it.

The King's Miniſters ſent a memorial to the Aſſembly, in which they ſet forth the obſtacles which, in many places, prevent the free circulation of corn, and the means which they thought neceſſary to remove thoſe obſtacles. The conſideration of this memorial was referred to the 6th inſtant.

The Biſhop of Clermont preſented a book entitled *Catechiſme du Genre Humain*, the authors, printers, and publiſhers of which he moved might be proſecuted. This was referred to the Committee of Enquiry;

As was alſo an information from the Committee of Reports, of ſome gold and ſilver ſtopped on the road from Lyons to Savoy.

THURSDAY, NOV. 5.

M. Target obſerved, that in the journals of the Aſſembly he had found a *formula* of royal ſanction and another of ſuſpenſive refuſal, already decreed. Theſe were ordered to be extracted, and preſented to the King.

A letter was read from the Keeper of the Seals, giving an account of the ſteps he had taken to accelerate the promulgation of the decrees of the Aſſembly; and requeſting to be informed whether or not it was meant, by the decree prohibiting the meeting of Provincial Aſſemblies, to ſuſpend alſo the Aſſemblies of Bailiwicks, &c. for electing new Deputies in the room of thoſe who have withdrawn from the National Aſſembly? It concluded with profeſſing, that he ſhould at all times be happy to ſecond, and, if poſſible, to anticipate the wiſhes of the Aſſembly; convinced, as he always had been, that a moſt cordial concurrence between the Aſſembly and the Miniſters of Government was the moſt efficacious means of defeating the enemies of the public weal, and accelerating the grand work of a wiſe and free Conſtitution.

The diſcuſſion of the new diviſion of the kingdom was reſumed; and, after ſome debate,

M. Target propoſed to adjourn the farther conſideration till next day; and to deliberate immediately on the explanation deſired by the Keeper of the Seals, reſpecting the mode of electing new Deputies to fill the ſeats vacant in the National Aſſembly by death or reſignation.

The propoſal was agreed to, and on the motion of M. Target it was decreed,

"*That there ſhall be no more any diſtinction of orders in France.* All the citizens who, by the regulation of the 24th of January laſt, or other ſubſequent regulations, have proviſionally a right to vote for Members of the Elementary Aſſemblies, ſhall unite, in caſe of the death or reſignation of a Deputy, and in default of the ſubſtitutes already appointed, to nominate their Repreſentatives, as one body, whether in quality of Deputies to the National Aſſembly, or Subſtitutes. The Electors ſhall appoint their own Preſident and other Officers."

The Biſhop of Autun, one of the Members of the Committee of Conſtitution, read a plan of police for the capital, drawn up by deſire of the Community of Paris.

M. Deſmeuniers propoſed an amendment, that no perſon ſhall be impriſoned by the municipal officers of police, for more than three days, without a regular proceſs inſtituted againſt him, according to the forms of law.

The plan, which is only proviſional, paſſed with this amendment.

M. de Mirabeau ſtated, that ſeveral perſons impriſoned at Marſeilles had been ſubjected to a criminal proceſs, according to the ancient forms proſcribed by the National Aſſembly; and that Judges from Aix, aſſiſted by two advocates of Marſeilles, had proceeded againſt the unfortunate priſoners according to the ſecret forms of trial, although they could not pretend ignorance of the decree which ordains that all the proceedings in criminal caſes ſhall be public, ſince it was a matter of public notoriety at Marſeilles. He added, that he ſhould take a proper opportunity of preſenting informations againſt the Parliament of Aix, and ſeveral

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Municipalities of Provence. In the mean time, he moved that the Preſident ſhould be authorized to demand of the Keeper of the Seals, certificates of the receipt of the Aſſembly's decrees, from all thoſe to whom they had been addreſſed by his orders; and that all criminal proceedings in the provinces ſhould be ſuſpended, till the new law reſpecting them was legally and ſufficiently known.

M. de la Ponte, a deputy from Franche-Comté, ſeconded this motion. He attributed the delays in executing the Aſſembly's decrees, to the unwillingneſs of the Parliaments to regiſter and addreſs them to the inferior tribunals. He was informed, he ſaid, that the Parliament of Beſancon had not ſent one of the decrees to the Bailiwick from which he was deputed, and intimated his intention of preſenting an information againſt the Parliament.

The Aſſembly voted, by a great majority,

"That all criminal proceedings ſhall be ſuſpended in all the provinces, till the new form of criminal proceſs ſhall be promulgated, and capable of being carried into execution; and alſo the execution of all ſentences and judgments paſſed in criminal matters, by any tribunal whatſoever, according to the ancient form of proceſs, poſterior to the time in which the decree of the National Aſſembly, bearing the new form of criminal proceſs, ought to have been received.

"That the ſentences and judgments againſt the perſons at Marſeilles, preſented by M. de Mirabeau, ſhall be ſuſpended.

"That all Courts of Juſtice, even thoſe in vacation, Tribunals, Municipalities, and Bodies of Adminiſtration, who have not copied into their Regiſters, within three days after receiving them, and publiſhed within eight days following, the laws enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Nation, and ſanctioned or accepted by the King, ſhall be proſecuted, as having neglected their duty and abuſed their truſt.

"That all informations againſt any Courts or Tribunals for refuſing to regiſter the laws aforeſaid, with the proofs in ſupport of the charge, ſhall be referred to the Committee of Inquiry, who ſhall report on them to the National Aſſembly."

FRIDAY, Nov. 6.

An addreſs was read from the city of Valence in Dauphiny, in which the citizens promiſe to ſupport the decrees of the National Aſſembly at the peril of their lives, proteſt formally againſt the convocation of the States of that province, and bind themſelves to exert every means in their power to ſecure the collection of the taxes.

Reſolutions of the ſame import have been come to by the cities of Thain, Bourgoin and Vienne.

An addreſs was read from the Commiſſion Intermediaire of the province, ſtating, that the convocation of the States was put off to the 14th of November; and proteſting that they were convoked only for the purpoſe of electing Deputies, in the room of thoſe who have reſigned, and aſſeſſing the taxes. Thus, whatever deſigns hoſtile to the Revolution may have been entertained by the ariſtocratic party in Dauphiny, they appear now to be completely diſavowed and abandoned.

The Duke d'Aiguillon, Preſident of the Committee of Finance, reported, that the labours of the Committee having been interrupted by the removal from Verſailles to Paris, they had not been able to prepare any plan for the examination of the Aſſembly; and that the ſame cauſe had retarded the printing of the penſion liſt.

M. Bouche obſerved, that there was reaſon to fear this liſt would never be printed; and moved the immediate ſuppreſſion of all penſions above 300 livres. M. de Mirabeau objected to this indiſcriminate ſuppreſſion, becauſe there were many meritorious characters, eſpecially military men, whoſe whole ſubſiſtence depended on their penſions. M. Bouche reſtricted his motion to penſions exceeding a thouſand crowns; but as the Duke d'Aiguillon engaged, in the name of the Committee, to deliver in the penſion liſt within a very few days, the motion was dropped.

M. de Mirabeau, in a long ſpeech on the ſcarcity of money, and the diſcredit of the public funds, endeavoured to point out the cauſes from which they had originated, and the miſchievous conſequences which they had produced. To the diſcredit of the public funds, the great reputation of M. Necker had very materially contributed; for the public, ſeeing a miniſter of ſuch talents obliged to have recourſe to the expedient of ſuſpending payments at the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, immediately concluded that all other reſources were loſt. Hence, every man who got poſſeſſion of ſpecie, either hid it in his ſtrong box, or ſent it out of the country, to be inveſted in foreign funds. From the ſcarcity of ſpecie, and the diſcredit of paper currency, had ariſen, in a great meaſure, the ſcarcity of corn; becauſe the farmer choſe rather to keep his corn, than to ſell it for bills with which he could not pay his ſervants. As a means of alleviating this latter evil, he ſuggeſted an expedient which, though diſtant, might nevertheleſs be highly beneficial. "We have," ſaid he, "advanced conſiderable ſums to reſcue the Americans

from ſlavery, and we have cemented the edifice of their liberty with our blood. They have grain in abundance; and are bound by every tie of juſtice, by every ſentiment of generoſity, to pay in proviſions the intereſt, and at leaſt part of the principal, of their debt to us." He came next to ſpeak of the want of a proper underſtanding between the Aſſembly and the King's Miniſters. "In their laſt memorial," ſaid he, "they renounce a reſponſibility, to which they give an abſurd and diſreſpectful interpretation. They are not bound to anſwer for events; but they are bound to prove that they have employed the means which the Aſſembly has entruſted to them. They complain, that they have no regular and direct correſpondence with us. Let us call them to ſit among us. Here their evaſions, their miſtakes, their equivocations, will be inſtantly detected. At preſent, we are obliged to confer with them by means of our Committees. But, out of the Aſſembly, a Member is no more than a private individual, from whom it is eaſy for a Miniſter to eſcape. In what place can they combat with leſs advantage than in an Aſſembly where all kinds of knowledge are united? To this union of the legiſlative and executive powers, is the fate of the empire, perhaps, attached." He concluded by moving,

"That his Majeſty be requeſted to ſend immediately truſty and able perſons to the United States, to inſiſt on the payment in corn of the capital and intereſt of the debt due to France.

"That the Committee of Finance ſhall prepare, with all poſſible ſpeed, a plan for a National Bank, to give ſecurity to the public creditors, ſtability to national credit, and gradually diminiſh the public debt.

"That the King's Miniſters be invited to ſit and adviſe in the National Aſſembly, without voting (*prendre voix conſultative*), till the conſtitution ſhall have fixed rules to be followed in that reſpect."

Several Members objected to the laſt reſolution, as dangerous to liberty, obſerving, that the Parliament of England had never been corrupted but by Miniſters. Others maintained, that admitting Miniſters to adviſe, but not to vote, would be a bulwark to liberty: that being queſtioned on the buſineſs of their reſpective departments, without previous communication, they would be obliged to anſwer without reſerve; and that it would be extremely difficult for a weak or wicked Miniſter to deceive the vigilance of the National Aſſembly. Both parties admitted the importance of eſtabliſhing a National Bank; but they were by no means agreed on the reſources to be expected from American faith, or American granaries.

The firſt and ſecond articles were adjourned till Friday next, and the third till next day.

SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

The debate on M. de Mirabeau's motion, for inviting his Majeſty's Miniſters to ſit and adviſe in the National Aſſembly, was reſumed.—It was warmly oppoſed by M. Lanjuinais, who ſaid, that not the vote, but the eloquence and the influence of Miniſters were to be dreaded in the Aſſembly. He moved that the Repreſentatives of the Nation ſhall not be capable of accepting any place in the Miniſtry, during the Legiſlature of which they are Members, nor for three years after; nor of receiving any emolument, favour, or employment from the executive power.

This motion was generally underſtood to be pointed at M. de Mirabeau, who is ſuppoſed to have been negociating with M. Necker for a place in the Adminiſtration.—He oppoſed it on general principles, and deſired that it might not go beyond its mark; but that the excluſion might be limited to him only, againſt whom alone it was evidently meant.

M. de Mirabeau's motion was rejected; and it was carried by a great majority, "That no Member of the National Aſſembly ſhall hold any place in the Adminiſtration during the preſent ſeſſion."

The eligibility of Miniſters to be Members of the Legiſlature in future was adjourned, and referred to the Committee of Conſtitution.

A letter was read from the Keeper of the Seals, ſtating that his Majeſty had *accepted* the nine articles of the Conſtitution preſented to him yeſterday, and ſanctioned three other decrees preſented at the ſame time.

The Biſhop of Autun obſerved, that the Aſſembly having declared the right of the Nation to diſpoſe of the goods of the Church, there was reaſon to fear that the idea might get abroad, that they were open to the diſpoſal of individuals. He therefore moved, to preſerve them from dilapidation,

"That the Judges in Ordinary, throughout the kingdom, ſhould affix their ſeals of office to all archives and depots of titles of church property, in the abbies, monaſteries, &c. &c.

"That Eccleſiaſtical property, its produce, and eſpecially the woods, ſhould be put under the immediate protection of the King, the Provincial Aſſemblies, and other bodies of Adminiſtration.

"That all perſons guilty of embezzling or ſecreting property, or title deeds, ſhould be proceeded againſt, and puniſhed as guilty of theft.

"That the Judges in Ordinary ſhould be directed

directed to enquire into and profecute all offences, and to give an account to the National Aſſembly of the informations they receive, and their proceedings upon them, without prejudice to the juriſdiction of the officers *des maitriſes* (officers whoſe juriſdiction extends over woods and waters).

"That the officers *des maitriſes* ſhould be particularly vigilant to prevent the cutting of wood contrary to the laws, on pain of anſwering to the Nation for their neglect."

The conſideration of the firſt article was poſtponed; the other four were decreed.

M. Threillard moved to ſuſpend the nomination to all benefices, except Archbiſhopricks, Biſhopricks, Rectories, Dignities, and Canonries of the Cathedral Churches; and that all reſignations and exchanges of benefices, except of thoſe abovementioned, and alſo all letters and reſcripts from Rome reſpecting them, ſhould be null and void.

The conſideration of this motion was adjourned.

M. Martineau preſented the plan of a decree to oblige Eccleſiaſtics poſſeſſing a benefice or benefices to the annual amount of a thouſand crowns, to reſign all others they might hold above that value.

To oblige all beneficiaries to reſidence, on pain of deprivation.

To ſuppreſs all monaſteries and religious ſocieties, except thoſe employed in educating youth.

To declare, that in the monaſteries and religious ſocieties to be preſerved, no perſon, in future, ſhall take vows that deprive him of his civil exiſtence, or the liberty of quitting the ſociety, when he ſhall think fit to renounce the advantages of it.

To ſuppreſs all Abbey and Collegiate benefices, and apply the revenues of them to the uſe of the public.

The conſideration of this plan was alſo adjourned.

(To be continued.)

On MENTAL PLEASURES, and the ADVANTAGES of RETIREMENT.

By M. ZIMMERMAN.

(Concluded from Page 64.)

SOLITUDE alone is the channel through which every thing flows that men conceal in the ordinary commerce of life. There one may comfort the heart, if one can and chooſes to write. We, indeed, do not always write when we are alone; but we muſt be alone if we wiſh to write. He who is deſirous of philoſophiſing, or compoſing a poem, muſt have his mind free from embarraſſment; he muſt not hear his children crying every moment at the door, nor muſt his ſervant appear twenty times in a morning before him to preſent him with as many cards. In ſhort, he muſt be left alone. He muſt follow all the efforts of his imagination, and whether in the open air or in his cloſet, whether ſtretched on a ſopha or under the cool ſhade of a ſpreading tree, he muſt be at liberty to change his ſituation when and as often as he chooſes. To write with advantage, he muſt feel in his ſoul an irreſiſtible deſire, and be able to indulge his taſte and ardour, without impediment or conſtraint. If all theſe advantages are not united, he will be continually interrupted, and reduced to the neceſſity of remaining inactive, waiting for the impulſe of genius. Without this impulſe an author can never write well, unleſs he watches for thoſe fortunate moments when the head is diſengaged and the imagination warm. He muſt be revived by cheerful proſpects, animated by the nobleſt ſentiments, and by a contempt for every obſtacle. His efforts will then be attended with ſucceſs, and thoughts and ſuitable expreſſions will flow ſpontaneouſly from his pen.

Petrarch felt this internal impulſe when he tore himſelf from Avignon, the moſt vicious and corrupted city of his time, to which the Pope had tranſferred the papal chair. Though honoured with the protection of the Holy Father, of Princes, and of Cardinals, ſtill young and full of noble ardour, he exiled himſelf from that brilliant court, and retired to the famous ſolitude of Vaucluſe, at the diſtance of ſix leagues, where he had only one ſervant to attend him, and poſſeſſed only a ſmall houſe and a little garden. It was there that he finiſhed all thoſe works which he had before only ſketched out. Petrarch wrote more at Vaucluſe than at all the other places where he had reſided; but he there continually poliſhed his works, and was a long time before he could reſolve to publiſh them. Virgil calls the leiſure which he enjoyed at Naples, ignoble and obſcure; but it was there that he wrote his Georgics, the moſt perfect of his productions, and that which ſhews in almoſt every line that he wrote for immortality.

Every great and excellent writer has this noble view, and caſts his eye with enthuſiaſm towards poſterity. He who is inferior, requires a more moderate recompence, and

ſometimes obtains what he ſeeks for; but they muſt both ſeparate from the world, haunt the cool ſhades of the groves, and retire, as it were, within themſelves. Whatever, therefore, they do or accompliſh, is the effect of ſolitude; the love of which muſt engage their whole ſoul, if they are deſirous of writing any thing to reach future ages, or that may be worthy the notice of contemporary ſages. Every thing that can be done by profound thinking, is due to ſolitude; one there reviews and arranges whatever in the world has made an impreſſion upon him, and there he ſharpens his weapons againſt old prejudices and ſtupid opinions. The faults of mankind ſtrike the moral writer, and the deſire of correcting them actuates his ſoul, as much as the deſire of pleaſing actuates that of others. The deſire of immortality, however, is the laſt which a writer ought to indulge. No one needs attempt it, if he has not the genius of a Bacon, if he cannot write as well as Voltaire and Rouſſeau, and if he is not able like them to produce maſter-pieces worthy of being handed down to poſterity. Such as theſe alone can ſay, "We find ourſelves animated by the ſweet and conſoling thought that we ſhall be ſpoken of when mouldering into duſt, and by that approbation from the mouths of our contemporaries which makes us divine, what will be ſaid of us hereafter by mankind, to whoſe inſtruction and happineſs we have devoted our labours; and whom we have loved and eſteemed, though not yet in being. We feel within us thoſe ſeeds of emulation which incite us to reſcue from death our better part, and which ſecure from oblivion the happieſt moments of our exiſtence."

By the feeble light of the lamp, as well as on the throne or in the field of battle, the deſire of glory produces actions the remembrance of which dies not with us, nor deſcends with us to the tomb. The meridian of life becomes then as brilliant as its morning. "The praiſe," ſays Plutarch, "beſtowed upon great and exalted minds, only ſpurs on and arouſes their emulation. Like a rapid torrent, the glory already acquired hurries them irreſiſtibly on to every thing that is grand and noble. They never conſider themſelves as ſufficiently rewarded. Their preceding actions are only a pledge of what may be expected from them, and they would bluſh not to live faithful to their glory, and to render it ſtill more illuſtrious by the moſt ſplendid deeds."

He who is diſguſted with blind adulation or inſipid compliments, will feel his heart warmed, when he hears with what enthuſiaſm Cicero ſays, "Why ſhould we diſſemble what it is impoſſible for us to conceal? Why ſhould we not rather be proud of confeſſing candidly, that we all aſpire at glory; that this inclination is ſtrongeſt in the nobleſt minds? The philoſophers themſelves, who write on the contempt of glory, prefix their names to their works; and by this prove, that, however they may inculcate ſuch maxims, they themſelves wiſh to be ſpoken of and praiſed. Virtue requires no other recompence for all the labours which it undertakes, and all the dangers to which it expoſes itſelf. What would remain to it in this ſhort and miſerable life, were it deprived of this flattering reward? Had not the ſoul a foretaſte of futurity, did it not extend its thoughts beyond the narrow limits of this world, men would never undertake ſuch painful labours, ſubject themſelves to ſo many cares, or ſo often expoſe their lives to danger. But the moſt virtuous men have within them a noble and irreſiſtible deſire, which, night and day, hurries them on to glory, and prompts them not to abandon entirely to the preſent generation the memory of their name, but to tranſmit it to the lateſt poſterity. Would we who ſerve the ſtate, who every day expoſe ourſelves to dangers for it, paſs our whole lives without a ſingle moment of eaſe, and barely believe that life puts an end to the ſcene? When ſo many great men have taken care to leave to poſterity the repreſentation of their features in marble or braſs, ought we not rather to wiſh to leave a true picture of our hearts and minds? As for me, in every thing I have done, I believed that I was ſowing for poſterity, and diffuſing throughout the univerſe the eternal remembrance of my name. Whether after death I ſhall be ſenſible of my glory, is of little importance, but I at preſent enjoy that flattering hope."

This is the true enthuſiaſm with which we ought to endeavour to inſpire the children of the Great. Were any one happy enough to kindle up that generous flame in their young hearts, and to accuſtom them to continued application, how ſhould we then ſee them ſhun the pernicious pleaſures of youth, and enter with dignity the career of heroes? What actions might we not then hope from them, what glory and what knowledge? To exalt the minds of the Great, it is ſufficient to inſpire them with an averſion for every thing that is mean, and with a diſtaſte for every thing that unnerves the ſoul and the body; to remove from them thoſe vile and contemptible flatterers, who talk of nothing but the pleaſures of ſenſe, and who ſeek to acquire intereſt and fortune only by leading them into crimes, by vilifying before them every thing that is great, and by rendering them ſuſpicious of every thing that is good. The deſire of enlarging one's glory by noble deeds, and of encreaſing one's credit by internal dignity and

greatneſs

greatneſs of ſoul, has advantages which neither birth nor rank can beſtow, and which cannot be acquired even on the throne, without virtue, and without having one's eyes continually fixed on poſterity.

MAXIMS AND REFLEXIONS:

By Dr. JORTIN.

THE man who is not *intelligible* is not *intelligent*. You may depend upon this, as upon a rule which will never deceive you.

D——, the Controverſialiſt, abuſes and expoſes himſelf as well as thoſe whom he attacks: like the Lion in Homer, who when he fights ſcourges himſelf with his own tail.

Οὐρῇ δὲ πλευρώς τε καὶ ἰσχία ἀμφοτέρωθεν
Μάστιλαι, ἐὸν δ' αὐτὸν ἐπορύνει μαχέσασθαι.
Il. Υ. 170.

A deſire to ſay things which no one ever ſaid, makes ſome people ſay things which no one ought to ſay.

Arguments made uſe of to reclaim very vicious perſons will move them much for a time, and then loſe their effect and be forgotten. A tree bends and yields before a ſtrong wind, and, when the blaſt is gone, returns again to its former poſture.

It is a beautiful ſaying, that Miſery is ſacred: *Res eſt ſacra miſer* *.

Government, in Church and State, is of God: forms of Government in Church and State are of men.

Men ſpeak more virtuouſly than they either think or act.

It may be ſaid as truly of a knave as of an honeſt man, that his word is as good as his oath.

The eighteenth century hath been in our country an age of public charities: but one charity is ſtill wanting; and that is, *An Hoſpital for Scholars*.

Bacon ſays, "If St. John were to write an Epiſtle to the Church of England, as he did to that of Aſia, it would ſurely contain the clauſe, *I have a few things againſt thee*." I am not quite of his opinion: I am afraid the clauſe would be, "I have *not* a few things againſt thee."

It is obſervable that Pharaoh, tyrant and perſecutor as he was, never compelled the Hebrews to forſake the religion of their fathers, and to adopt that of the Egyptians. Such improvements in perſecution were reſerved for Chriſtians.

Great abilities and a fawning temper ſeldom meet together; and they who *deſerve* favours, are not made to *beg* favours.

An abſolute Prince never loves any but abſolute ſcoundrels. See Euripides, *Ion.* 627.

Flatterers are as mean and ſordid, as they are miſchievous and odious. To them might be applied the Levitical Law: *Every creeping thing is unclean, and ſhall be an abomination.*

You muſt give the wall to a king, and to a blind man.

By examining the tongue of the patient, Phyſicians find out the diſeaſes of the body, and Philoſophers the diſeaſes of the mind.

A King can make a man honourable and right honourable; but he cannot make him a man of honour.

When a man is raiſed from nothing, nothing will content him.

Glareanus, being aſked how he lived, replied; "I live like a nobleman; I eat, and drink, and am in debt."

The Belly is the largeſt and fatteſt of the members of the body, becauſe he ſerves himſelf firſt, and the reſt afterwards.

Scholars have a poor time of it in every country; in ours eſpecially, where all they can get by their abilities, induſtry, and reputation, is juſt to keep their heads above water. "*Non idem nobis licet*," ſays Cicero, "*quod iis qui nobili genere nati ſunt; quibus omnia, dormientibus, deferuntur.*"

I have read ſomewhere, that the Lacedæmonian *Ephori* impoſed a fine upon their King Ageſilaus, for a fault of a moſt extraordinary nature:—for having "ſtolen the hearts and affections of all his ſubjects." Yet theft was allowed of in that nation.

If there were no God, we ſhould have no father, but only a cruel ſtep-mother, called Nature.

* ——πρὸς γὰρ Διός εἰσιν ἀπαντες
Ξεῖνοί τε, πτωχοί τε. Hom. *Odyſſ.* Ζ. 208.

The

The older we grow, the leſs we ſhould fear unjuſt cenſure and unkind uſage, ſays honeſt Columella. "*Nec tempeſtas nautæ jam portum tenenti, nec grando implenti horrea nocet agricolæ. Intrepidi finis rerum, meticuloſa principia eſſe ſolent; et omnino vitæ ſatietas ſecuritas animi magna eſt.*

Of Algernon Sidney, in England, and of Francois Auguſte de Thou, in France, it may juſtly be ſaid, *Qui illos damnaverunt, cauſſam dicent omnibus ſæculis.*

As to Natural Philoſophy, good men will probably have better opportunities to ſtudy it in a future ſtate.

There is a pleaſure in receiving favours from great men, when they are beſtowed in a polite and generous manner: there is alſo a pleaſure in paſſing through this world without any obligations to them; and this pleaſure a man may enjoy without being envied for it.

Drunkenneſs, they ſay, is a ſort of temporary madneſs: ſo is dreaming, I am ſure: and ſo is every paſſion, when it is impetuous.

The works of Ariſtophanes ſhew him to have been a great poet, and a great raſcal.

Somebody ſaid to a learned ſimpleton, "The Lord double your learning, and then —you will be twice the fool that you are now."

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is *force*, there can be no *choice*.

Amongſt the ſayings of Publius Syrus, none pleaſes me more than this: *Injuriarum medium eſt Oblivio.* I have endeavoured to make uſe of it.

Habits, titles, and dignities, are viſible ſigns of inviſible merits.

There is no great harm in flattering dedications; becauſe they always expoſe the writer, and never impoſe upon the reader.

In the Eccleſiaſtical Edifice, the ſtones which ſupport the whole, are placed loweſt: the gilded weathercock ſhines at the top, and ſhifts about with the wind.

Many Chriſtians are like Atalanta: they loſe the race, for the ſake of gathering up the golden apple:

Declinat curſus, aurumque volubile tollit.

The ſtudy of the *Belles Lettres* is a poor occupation, if they are to be confined to a knowledge of languages and of antiquities, and not employed to the ſervice of religion and other ſciences. To what purpoſe doth a man fill his head with Latin and Greek words, with proſe and verſe, with hiſtories, opinions, and cuſtoms, if it doth not contribute to make him more rational, more prudent, more civil, more virtuous and religious? Such occupations are to be conſidered as introductory and ornamental, and ſerviceable to ſtudies of higher importance; ſuch as Philoſophy, Law, Ethics, Politics, and Divinity. To abandon theſe ſciences in order to ſupport Philology, is like burning a city to ſave the gates *.

If great men will do what they pleaſe, they muſt expect that little men will ſay what they pleaſe, and call a cat, a *Cat*.

The true art of religious converſation is to introduce it without any ſeeming deſign, —obliquely, and indirectly.

T—— attacked ſeveral men of letters, hoping to provoke them to a reply, and ſo to get himſelf a name: but in vain. The only anſwer that he ſhall ever have from me, is contained in theſe two verſes:

Pater inficeti, quem legit nemo, libri,
Aut tu quieſce, aut ipſe tecum litiga.

They who cannot walk in the ſtreets without a footman to go behind them, have that quality in common with an aſs.

We want a good collection of Epigrams ancient and modern. Such a book, I believe, would be acceptable to the learned world, and uſeful in ſchools.

The Law of Nature, ſays Pomponius, allows of over-reaching in buying and ſelling. Digeſt. lib. iv. tit. iv. 16. This Pomponius would have made a good Father Confeſſor to a tradeſman.

Amongſt the Romans, a Dictator, when he was created, put an end to the authority of all other Magiſtrates. *Love* is that Dictator, and gives the law to all the paſſions.

Beaſts that are ſurly and malicious love ſolitude. It were to be wiſhed that men who reſemble them in temper, had the ſame inclination for retirement.

Honeſt Spizelius, who uſed to dedicate his works to the Trinity, ſhould rather have dedicated them to Vulcan.

There muſt be ſome Laymen in a Synod, ſays Selden, to overlook the Clergy, leſt they ſpoil the *civil* work: juſt as when the good woman puts a cat into the dairy to kill a mouſe, ſhe ſends her maid to look after the cat, leſt the cat ſhould eat the cream.

They who have the management of jails,

* Life of Eraſmus, Vol. I. p. 224.

and

and the keeping of prisoners, are not sufficiently looked after, but are suffered to exact exorbitant fees. They might apply to themselves the words of the Psalmist: *In keeping of them there is great reward.*

The wise may learn from the ignorant; and an Ass once instructed a Prophet.

A good man may be said to resemble the Fig-tree; which, without producing blossoms and flowers, like some other trees, and raising expectations which are often deceitful, seldom fails to produce fruit in its season.

The man who is seventy years old, and seeks preferment, desires to put on fine clothes when he is going to bed.

"Where is Happiness to be found? where is her dwelling-place?—Not where we seek her, and where we expect to find her. Happiness is a modest Recluse, who seldom shews her lovely face in the polite or in the busy world. She is the sister and the companion of religious Wisdom.

Amongst the vanities and the evils which Solomon beheld under the sun, and which we daily behold, one is this; an access of temporal fortunes, to the detriment of the possessor; whence it appears, that much prosperity is a dangerous thing, and that few persons have an head strong enough, and an heart good enough, to bear it.

A sudden rise from a low station, as it sometimes shews to advantage the virtuous and amiable qualities which could not exert themselves before; so it more frequently calls forth to view, and exposes to open light, those spots of the soul, those base dispositions, and hateful vices, which lay lurking in secret, cramped by penury, and veiled with dissimulation.

An honest and sensible man is placed in a middle station; in circumstances rather scanty than abounding. He hath all the necessaries, but none of the superfluities of life; and these necessaries he acquires by his prudence, his studies, and his industry. If he seeks to better his income, it is by such methods as hurt neither his conscience nor his constitution. He hath friends and acquaintances of his own rank; he receives good offices from them, and he returns the same. As he hath his occupations, he hath his diversions also; and partakes of the simple, frugal, obvious, innocent, and cheerful amusements of life. By a sudden turn of things, he grows great, in the Church, or in the State. NOW his fortune is made; and he says to himself, "The days of scarcity are past; the days of plenty are come; and happiness is come along with them." Mistaken man! it is no such thing. He never more enjoys one happy day, compared with these which once shone upon him. He discards his old companions, or treats them with cold, distant, and proud civility. Friendship, free and open conversation, rational enquiry, sincerity, contentment, and the plain and unadulterated pleasures of life, are no more; they departed from him along with his poverty. New connexions, new prospects, new desires, and new cares take place; and engross so much of his time and of his thoughts, that he neither improves his heart nor his understanding. He lives ambitious, and restless; and he dies—RICH.

ANECDOTES of the Late DR. ADAM SMITH.

HE was born in the year 1723; and educated at Glasgow College, from which he was sent in 1744-5 an Exhibitioner to Baliol-College, Oxford. Being in his youth a hard student, and of a cachectick habit, his appearance was ungracious, and his address awkward. His frequent absence of mind gave him an air of vacancy, and even of stupidity; and the first day he dined at Baliol College, a servitor seeing him neglect his dinner, desired him to "fall to, for he had never seen such a piece of beef in Scotland."

The Doctor, who in his latter days lived hospitably at Edinburgh, used always to smile when he saw that piece of beef smoke on his table, and when asked to interpret his smile, always related the above-mentioned circumstance.

The illiberality with which he thought himself treated at Baliol College, drove him to retirement, and retirement fortified his love of study. When the time of his residence at Oxford expired, the question arose, what line he was afterwards to pursue. He was destitute of patrimony, and had not any turn for business. The Church seemed an improper profession, because he had early become a disciple of Voltaire's in matters of religion. His friends wished to send him abroad as a travelling tutor, but though well qualified in point of learning and morals, his want of knowledge of the world, and something very particular in his appearance and address, long prevented him from meeting with an offer of any employment of that kind. The *res angusta domi* not brooking longer delay, he determined to turn his talents to some account; and therefore, about the year 1750, opened

opened a claſs for teaching rhetoric at Edinburgh, from which place he was ſoon called to be Profeſſor, firſt of Logick, and then of Moral Philoſophy, in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

In this employment Dr. Smith's Engliſh education gave him great advantages. His pronunciation and his ſtyle were much ſuperior to what could, at that time, be acquired in Scotland only. His ſtock of claſſical learning, though inferior to that of his predeceſſor, the excellent Dr. Hutcheſon, yet much exceeded the uſual ſtandard of Scotch Univerſities. He had beſides read, meditated, and digeſted, the works of thoſe afterwards ſtyled the French Encyclopediſts, and admired David Hume, *as by far the greateſt Philoſopher that the world had ever produced*; at the ſame time that he ſpoke of Dr. Johnſon, in his rhetorical letters, nearly in the following words: "Of all writers, ancient or modern, he that keeps off the greateſt diſtance from common-ſenſe, is Dr. Samuel Johnſon."

Such opinions, or rather prejudices, which then prevailed very generally in Scotland, being embraced by a man from whoſe Engliſh education they could not naturally have been expected, conſpired with Dr. Smith's merit in rendering him a very faſhionable profeſſor.

The College was torn by parties, and Dr. S. embraced that ſide which was moſt popular among the people of condition, that is, the rich merchants of the town, among whom he was well received, and from whoſe converſation, particularly that of Mr. Glaſford, he learned many facts neceſſary for improving his lectures; for, living in a great commercial town, he had converted the chair of moral philoſophy into a profeſſorſhip of trade and finance. Before effecting this revolution, he had publiſhed his ingenious but fanciful Theory of Moral Sentiments, which he continued to read to his pupils during a few weeks at the beginning of the Term; the reſt of the Seſſion, as it is called in Scotland, which laſts for eight months, being deſtined to the ſubjects above mentioned.

A man who is continually going over the ſame ground will naturally ſmooth it. Dr. S.'s lectures gradually acquired greater improvement and higher celebrity; and the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, who married the Ducheſs of Buccleugh, was, in his journey to Scotland, attracted to Glaſgow by the reputation of Dr. Smith, whom he engaged by very liberal terms to reſign his profeſſorſhip, and to undertake the office of travelling tutor to the young Duke. While Mr. Townſhend was at Glaſgow, the Doctor conducted him to ſee the different manufactures of the place, and particularly a very flouriſhing tan-work. They were ſtanding on a plank, which had been laid acroſs the tanning-pit; the Doctor, who was talking warmly on his favourite topic, the diviſion of labour, forgetting the precarious ground on which he ſtood, plunged headlong into the nauſeous pool. He was dragged out, ſtripped, covered with blankets, and conveyed home in a ſedan chair, where, having recovered the ſhock of this unexpected cold bath, he complained bitterly that he muſt leave life with all his affairs in the greateſt diſorder; which was conſidered as affectation, becauſe his tranſactions had been few, and his fortune was nothing.

A circumſtance which did him more credit was, that before going to travel with the Duke of Buccleugh, he requeſted all his ſtudents to attend on a particular day, ordered the cenſor of the week to call over their names, and as each name occurred, returned the ſeveral ſums which he had received as fees; ſaying, that as he had not completely fulfilled his engagement, he was reſolved that his claſs ſhould be taught that year gratis, and that the remainder of his lectures ſhould be read by one of the Upper Students. This accordingly took place, though the Doctor was in general extremely jealous of the property of his lectures; and, fearful leſt they ſhould be tranſcribed and publiſhed, uſed often to repeat, when he ſaw any one taking notes, "that he hated ſcribblers."

He travelled with the Duke two years, and ſoon after his return publiſhed the ſubſtance of his lectures in his juſtly celebrated work on the Nature and Cauſes of National Wealth.

Being appointed by the intereſt of his Grace and Lord Loughborough one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in Scotland, he generouſly offered to reſign the annuity of 300l. *per annum*, which had been granted him for directing the Duke's education and travels; but which reſignation, as he might eaſily have conjectured, his Grace as generouſly refuſed.

His book was not at firſt ſo popular as it afterwards became. One of the firſt things that ſet it afloat was an obſervation of Mr. Fox's in the Houſe of Commons: "As my learned friend Dr. Adam Smith ſays, "the way for a nation as well as for an individual to be rich, is for both to live within their income." The remark, ſurely, is not profound; but the recommendation of Mr. Fox raiſed the ſale of the book; and the circumſtances of the country, our wars, debts, taxes, &c. arreſted attention to a work where ſuch ſubjects are treated, ſubjects that unfortunately have become too popular in moſt countries of Europe.

Dr. Smith's ſyſtem of political œconomy

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is not eſſentially different from that of Count Verri, Dean Tucker, and Mr. Hume; his illuſtrations are chiefly borrowed from the valuable French collection *Sur les Arts & Metiers*; but his arrangement is his own; and as he has both carried his doctrines to a greater length, and fortified them with ſtronger proofs, than any of his predeceſſors, he deſerves the chief praiſe, or the chief blame, of propagating a ſyſtem, which tends to confound national wealth with national proſperity.

GUSTAVUS THE THIRD, KING OF SWEDEN.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

THE acts of this Monarch, while they command the attention of the preſent times, promiſe in a very extraordinary manner to exhibit a brilliant ſcene to the future Hiſtorian and Biographer. From what the world has already ſeen, we may conclude, that the Swediſh Monarch poſſeſſes, in the words of Shakeſpeare, "the courtier's, ſoldier's, ſcholar's eye, tongue, ſword." Equally great in the Cabinet and in the Field, he extorts praiſe from the politician for the wiſdom of his meaſures; at the ſame time he aſtoniſhes the public with the ſpirit, vigour, and celerity, uſed in the execution of them.

He was born Jan. 24, 1746. His mother was Louiſa Ulrica, ſiſter to the King of Pruſſia; a Princeſs who reſembled her brother as well in the features of her countenance, as in thoſe eminent abilities which characterize the Houſe of Brandenburgh. She was a woman of great ambition; and, being accuſtomed to rule the Cabinet with abſolute authority in the reign of her huſband, expected to retain the ſame influence during that of her ſon. Being diſappointed in her views, ſhe had recourſe to frequent expoſtulations and bitter remonſtrances, which, joined to ſome other circumſtances, at length terminated in an open rupture. She died at Stockholm in July 1782.

The education of his Swediſh Majeſty was very carefully ſuperintended. He had Count Teſſin for his governor in the early part of it; and the Queen his mother appears to have devoted her attention to it in a manner highly honourable to her character. Copies of two of her letters are in our poſſeſſion, which are ſo full of true piety, good ſenſe, and maternal affection, that they would have deſerved preſervation, had they only proceeded from a common perſon. Theſe we ſhall preſent to our readers next month.

Our Monarch married, Nov. 4, 1766, the Princeſs Sophia Magdalena of Denmark, by whom he has a ſon. After his marriage he quitted Sweden, in order to viſit the principal countries of Europe. On Feb. 12, 1771, the King his father died. At that time he was at Paris with his brother Frederic Adolphus. The Senate met early in the morning of the day which ſucceeded the King's death, and iſſued immediate orders for proclaiming his ſucceſſor; which was done in the uſual forms, without the ſmalleſt diſturbance.

The new King, notwithſtanding the account of his father's death, did not quit Paris till towards the end of March. His viſit thither was not merely a matter of pleaſure. France was in arrear to Sweden upon the old ſubſidy treaty to the amount of ſix millions of livres; a ſum of great conſequence to the Monarch of a country not abounding in gold and ſilver; but in the then particular circumſtances was an object of the higheſt importance. The Court of Verſailles ſettled this matter with its uſual addreſs, and much to the ſatisfaction of the new King. One fourth of the money was immediately paid, and the remainder of the debt agreed to be liquidated by three ſucceſſive yearly payments; at the ſame time, the treaty was renewed without its being clogged with the requiſition of any new conditions, or made diſagreeable by heſitation or doubts: a conduct which carried an appearance of candour, good faith, and diſintereſtedneſs, naturally pleaſing to a young Prince.

The King, upon the arrival of the diploma which notified his acceſſion to the throne, immediately (March 15) wrote a declaration from Paris to the Senate, in which he gave the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſolemn aſſurances, that, at the price of his life and his blood, he would maintain the purity of their doctrines, and defend their rights and liberties; declared his abhorrence of all violence, and by the ſolemn aſſurances he had already given, and upon his word as a King, that he would not only in the government of his kingdom fulfil in all points whatever the laws and the conſtitution preſcribed, and conformably to the form of regency of the year 1720, to which he had already ſworn; but that he would look upon as the declared enemies of his perſon and kingdom, and as the moſt notorious traitors to the country, all thoſe who ſecretly or openly, on any pretence whatever, ſhould ſeek to introduce again an unlimited authority, or what is called *ſovereignty*. This declaration was concluded with the adjuration of "So help me God," and ſigned GUSTAVUS.

His Swediſh Majeſty paſſed ſome days with his uncle the King of Pruſſia upon his return home, and having at length arrived at Stockholm was received by the people with the

greateſt demonſtrations of joy. At his firſt appearance in the Senate, he again renewed his aſſurances of governing according to the laws, and of endeavouring in every manner to make the people happy. He ſeemed alſo to apply himſelf aſſiduouſly to the acquiring of popularity; and having ſet apart three days in the week for giving audience to the people, he received, without diſtinction, all who preſented themſelves. Upon theſe occaſions he laid by the trappings of royalty, and all appearance of ſtate, heard the complaints of the people with the greateſt temper and patience, and entered into the minuteſt details with them upon every thing that related to the ſubject. Beſides redreſſing their grievances, and doing them all the acts of juſtice in his power, he informed himſelf of their private affairs, and converſed familiarly upon them, in the language and character of a father and friend; ſo that thoſe who received no benefit departed ſatisfied, and all were charmed with the King's condeſcention and manner. (*To be continued.*)

POETRY.

IRREGULAR HYMN TO SENSIBILITY.

I.

HAIL, ſiſter of each tuneful Muſe,
Whoſe magic inſpiration breathes
A thouſand heavenly-coloured hues
O'er Poeſy's unfaſhion'd wreaths!
Oh! thou, who ſmil'd with kind regard
On ſilver Avon's fiery Bard,
And gave him all the Poet's lofty rage;
Who tun'd ſweet Otway's tender lyre
To harmony and ſoft deſire,
And fill'd with magic every glowing page!

II.

Sweet humanizer of the mind,
Companion of my youthful years,
Celeſtial ſtar, by Heaven deſign'd
To gild this gloomy vale of tears;
How ſweet, when wing'd by THEE on high,
The Muſe with retroſpective eye
Renews the ſcenes of life again;
And as the viſions paſs along,
Marks the progreſs of her ſong,
And dwells with rapture on each loftier ſtrain.

III.

Yet do I feel the tranſports flow,
As memory traces back the time,
When, muſing on the mountain's brow,
I firſt eſſay'd to form the artleſs rhyme,
And wild with glowing rapture ſung,
While Echo thro' the woodlands rung,
And from her grotto gave again
The muſic of each tuneful ſtrain.

IV.

Ye pleaſing ſcenes of life, adieu!
Adieu the Muſes' rural ſtrains!
The dream is vaniſh'd from my view,
And nought but Fancy's trace remains.
For ME, tho' in th' Æonian Grove
The Muſe her ſimple wreath hath wove,
With roſes cull'd from Virtue's tree
By heavenly SENSIBILITY;
And colours mix'd and temper'd bland
By glowing Fancy's magic hand;

V.

Yet Fate forbids the flow'ry way, [*trude*;
Where *mad'ning cares and tumults ne'er in-*
Forbids the Muſe with liberty to ſtray
Beneath th' inſpiring haunts of Solitude;
Forbids the Summer's ſhady bow'r,
The vernal ſcene and peaceful hour,
Where free th' angelic ſiſters rove—
"Melodious Muſic, Poetry and Love."

VI.

Yet, tho' unnumber'd cares ſurround,
Yet will I tune the votive ſtrain,
And give to Eve the ſilver ſound,
While Spring leads on her roſy train.
Oft through the woodland will I rove,
Where, liſt'ning to the turtle-dove,
Thou, *Senſibility*, ſweet maid,
Retir'd beneath the ſilent ſhade,
Sighing ſoft for every flower [*an hour.*
That blooms unſeen, and dies, *the pageant of*

VII.

How ſweet at morn when, led by thee,
I wander o'er the moſſy hill,
What time the air is pure and free,
And all the ſcene is ſweetly ſtill;
While from the ling'ring ſhades of night,
The morning ray of roſy light
Ariſes from the breaking dawn;
And, ſpringing from her golden car,
Aurora glitters wide and far
O'er hill, and wood, and breezy lawn;
While, borne upon the Zephyr's wing,
Arabic ſweets perfume the vale,
And every tree and living thing,
All *Nature* ſmiles, and bids the morning hail!

VIII.

Then while the landſcape breathes a live-
lier glow,
And every ſmooth expanſe and ſilver ſtream
Receives the bright effulgence as they flow,
And drinks the radiance of each dancing beam;
Then raptur'd Fancy hails the Muſe
With warm enthuſiaſtic eye,
And ſees a thouſand mingled hues
That mantle o'er the Orient ſky:

Touch'd

Touch'd by the magic of her wand,
A brighter bluſh adorns the land,
The warblers breathe a ſweeter ſtrain,
And vaniſh'd Eden blooms again;
A thouſand beauties riſe around,
And all is claſſic and enchanted ground.

IX.

Oh! yet unſtain'd with Stoic pride,
Yet let me walk the noiſeleſs way,
Where, rambling ſoftly ſide by ſide,
The fair angelic ſiſters ſtray.
What muſic warbles from their lyres,
As SENSIBILITY inſpires,
And Poeſy enraptur'd ſings;
While, bending from the ſtarry ſphere,
Sweet Harmony inclines her ear,
And breathes her ſpirit o'er the trembling ſtrings.

X.

Sweet is the rapture of the tuneful mind,
As Fancy bids the fairy landſcape riſe,
Where ſilver caſcades float and ſtreamlets wind,
And all is vernal grove and ſummer ſkies.
But ſweeter ſtill the tears that flow
When Miſ'ry tells her tale of woe,
When Sorrow lifts her faded cheek,
And the heart vainly ſtrives to ſpeak;
Far ſweeter when the boſom ſhares
And ſympathizes with their cares;
When the ſoul pants to ſoothe their grief,
And Pity lifts the hand that miniſters relief.

XI.

Ye ſweet ſenſations of the ſoul,
To whom the heavenly powers belong,
That waft us o'er the ſtarry pole,
Above the idly gazing throng;
As bending o'er the Poet's page,
Oh! give my boſom yet to glow—
Now fir'd with ſympathetic rage,
Now melting with congenial woe.
With ſoft Monimia let me mourn,
And heave a ſigh o'er Juliet's urn,
With fond Caliſta ſhed the fruitleſs tear,
With Hotſpur's glory burn, and melt with moonſtruck Lear.

XII.

And oh! when in the glowing veins of youth
The vital ſtream of manhood once ſhall flow,
When Time, directed by the hand of Truth,
Shall oft diſplay the ſcene of real woe;
Then let me brave th' inclement ſkies,
And ſeek the place where, ſadly gor'd,
The hapleſs victim groaning lies
Beneath the lawleſs ruffian's ſword;
Stript naked to the pinching blaſt
That howls acroſs the wintry waſte,
With hopeleſs eye, that looks in vain
For ſome congenial ſoul to ſoothe the hand of Pain,

XIII.

And when Indifference paſſes by,
And Avarice turns his ſelfiſh eye,
Then let me raiſe him from the ground;
While Pity, with benignant ſmile,
Pours the balmy wine and oil*,
And ſoothes the ſmart of every wound.
And if the hand of Time ſhall ſhed
His hoary honours o'er my head;
Oh! then with retroſpective eyes
Shall raptur'd Fancy hail the ſcene,
And Mercy then ſhall ſmile ſerene,
And ſmooth my paſſage to the opening ſkies.

Leeds, Aug. 21, 1790. LLEWELLYN.

SONNET I.

By Mr. NORRIS, of Philadelphia.

TO thee, O Pity! let my lyre be ſtrung,
That know'ſt the ſigh of ſympathy to raiſe,
And but it the tear to fall!—O let thy praiſe,
Warm from my heart, dwell ever on my tongue;
For ſtill wilt thou each ſcene of ſorrow ſcan,
From the poor widow's groan—the orphan's tear,
To the mute ſuffering lamb, condemn'd to bear
The cauſeleſs cruelty of brutal man.
O heavenly ſpark! O attribute divine!
Thou, thou do'ſt more than books or reaſon ſpeak
My ſoul immortal; be thy ſoftneſs mine,
Nor let my heart, although its ſtrings ſhould break,
Suppreſs thy power ariſing in my breaſt,
Or turn from ſcenes of woe to ſeek a ſelfiſh reſt.

SONNET II.

ADIEU Heſperian world—dear ſhores adieu!—
I love your wilds—your foreſt trees I love,
Your ſummer days beguil'd beneath the grove,
And cloudleſs winter ſkies of azure blue;
For there my youth firſt dawn'd in purple hue,
In pleaſure's paths ſerene was wont to rove,
And in her magic circle lov'd to move,
And ſweet affection felt,—and friendſhip true.—
Adieu Heſperian ſhores!—I leave behind
Ties that command the feelings of my heart:
The billows roar, the ſails now catch the wind,
And me from all I love with ſwiftneſs part;
But Memory ſtill ſhall hold your image dear,
And prompt the heart-felt ſigh, the falling tear.

* Alluding to the Story of the Samaritan.

SONNET III.

CAN I recal the days for ever fled,
When happy childhood taught my tongue to ſing,
And dawning youth outſpread her purple wing,
As breaks Aurora forth from Thetis' bed,
Or Sol from eaſtern mountains lifts his head
Rejoicing all beholders?—No, the ſpring
Of life, once paſt, can ne'er return to bring
Thoſe joys it once with laviſh waſting ſhed.
Since, then, remembrance only can ſupply
With faint idea what has gone before,
Beneath ſome ſpreading oak O let me lie,
Where cryſtal waters gently murmur by;
And, loſt in thought, revolve that ſeaſon o'er
Of magic youth, till Nature bid me die!

SONNET IV.

FROM hard Oppreſſion's arbitrary ſway,
The cheerful ſmiles of Liberty to gain,
The young adventurer ploughs th' Atlantic main,
And bids adieu to Europe.—Proſpects gay
Dilate his heart,—he chides the tardy day,
And winds that ruffle not the watry plain;
Then ſees the Heſperian coaſt, nor ſees in vain.—
He lands—he finds a home wherein to ſtay:—
Induſtry gives him bread;—his youthful years,
His form athletic win ſome female heart,
That truth and tenderneſs inherent wears,
While Hymen's torch attends on Cupid's dart;
The weſtern world this to his ſoul endears,
Nor will he from its friendly ſhore depart.

SONNET V.

YES,—I to groves Heſperian will retire,
And dwell contented in thoſe happy fields
Where ſmiling Plenty all her treaſure yields,
Both when the trees are ſtripp'd of green attire,
And when bright Phœbus ſheds his vig'rous fire,
And the out-branches of the foreſt gilds,
While on the bough the tuneful Robin builds,
And breathing Nature wakes each gay deſire.
Then hoiſt the anchor, let the ſails be ſpread;
And, Ocean, while upon thy waves we roll,
May winds propitious blow acroſs thy bed!
For Patience flies me far as pole from pole.—
O, when on ſhores Heſperian ſhall I tread,
And claſp with joy the idol of my ſoul!

LINES

Written on a LADY's wearing a TARTAN BREAST-KNOT.

SINCE men, ſweet maid! will ſometimes gueſs
The inward woman from her dreſs,
Why haſt thou choſen on thy breaſt
This many-coloured knot to reſt?
Is it to let thy vot'ries ſee
Thy paſſion is *variety?*
Boaſting yourſelf the gay *coquette,*
On conqueſt after conqueſt ſet?
Or are we, Delia, *hence* to learn
That *all mankind* thy captives turn;
And *here their ſeveral emblems* wait
Obſequious at *the priſon gate?*
Ah! no;—no light coquettiſh air
Dwells in the boſom of my Fair,—
Nor *there* do wicked wiſhes riſe,
To tell the triumphs of her eyes.
The *motley ribband Faſhion* plac'd—
Not gracing, but by Delia grac'd.
"And be," ſhe cried, "its *varied* hue
"An emblem of the *wearer,* true;
"Where every virtue, every grace
"Of mind, of perſon, or of face,
"For once are found, in Envy's ſpite,
"*In cloſe aſſemblage to unite.*

G. C.

TO HENRY*.

In Anſwer to "O, NANCY, WILT THOU GANG WITH ME?"

YES, Henry, yes! with thee I'll go
Where'er thy footſteps point the way—
With thee a cot can bliſs beſtow,
A ſilent glen can charms diſplay.
If thee in ruſſet gown I pleaſe,
Ruſſet is more than ſilk to me;
Each courtly ſcene I'd quit with eaſe,
Nor ſeek a joy in aught but thee.

Yes, Henry, yes! with thee I'll go,
Nor ſigh for any pleaſures paſt;
Whether with ſultry heat I glow,
Or ſhiver to the northern blaſt.
Supported by thy friendly arm,
Fatigue and toil are light to me;
My heart no hardſhip could alarm,
Bleſt through the world to follow thee.

* The correſpondent from whom we received this Poem ſays, that it was written by a young lady to her lover. Her father diſapproving her attachment, ſhe fell into an ill ſtate of health, which occaſioned him to relent, and to become ſolicitous for the match; but too late. Her ſenſes were irrecoverably loſt, and when the unhappy object of her affections was brought to her preſence, ſhe knew him not, but ſoon after expired.

Yet

Yet, Henry, yet—what moſt I dread—
Should pain or grief thy joys moleſt;
My arm ſhould raiſe thy drooping head,
My voice ſhould ſoothe thy cares to reſt.
No nurſe, untaught by fondeſt love,
Could like thy Nancy watchful be;
While every tender care ſhould prove
That all my joys depend on thee.

But Oh! my Henry, ſhouldſt thou die—
What would thy faithful love befal?
Yet no faint voice—no wat'ry eye
Should mark the anguiſh of my ſoul:
For when thou hadſt reſign'd thy breath,
Cloſe by thy ſide my grave ſhould be;
And, happy in the arms of Death,
Still would thy Nancy follow thee.

INSTRUCTIONS TO A PORTER,

By the late Mr. BEDDINGFIELD, of NEWCASTLE.

YOU, to whoſe care I've now conſign'd
My houſe's entrance, caution uſe
While you diſcharge your truſt, and mind
Whom you admit, and whom refuſe.

Let no fierce Paſſions enter here,
Paſſions the raging breaſt that ſtorm,
Nor ſcornful *Pride*, nor ſervile *Fear*,
Nor *Hate*, nor *Envy*'s pallid form.

Should *Avarice* call—you'll let her know
Of heap'd up riches I've no ſtore,
And that ſhe has no right to go
Where Plutus has not been before.

Lo! on a viſit hither bent,
High-plum'd *Ambition* ſtalks about;
But ſhould he enter, ſweet *Content*
Will give me warning—ſhut him out.

Perhaps the *Muſe* may paſs this way,
And tho' full oft I've bent the knee,
And long invok'd her magic ſway,
Smit with the love of harmony;

Alone tho' ſhe might pleaſe—yet ſtill
I know ſhe'll with *Ambition* come;
With luſt of fame my heart ſhe'll fill,
She'll break my reſt—I'm not at home.

There is a raſcal old and hideous,
Who oft (and ſometimes not in vain)
Cloſe at my gate has watch'd aſſiduous,
In hopes he might admittance gain;

His name is *Care*—if he ſhould call,
Quick out of doors with vigour throw him;
And tell the miſcreant once for all
I know him not, I never will know him.

Perhaps then Bacchus, foe to *Care*,
May think *he'll* ſure my favour win;
His promiſes of joy are fair
But falſe,—you muſt not let him in.

But welcome that ſweet Power, on whom
The young *Deſires* attendant move,
Still ſmith'd with beauty's vernal bloom,
Parent of bliſs, the *Queen of Love*.

O! you will know her, ſhe has ſtole
The luſtre of my Delia's eye;
Admit her, hail her—for my ſoul
Breathes double life when ſhe is nigh.

If then ſtern *Wiſdom* at my gate
Should knock with all her formal train,
Tell her I'm buſy—ſhe may wait,
Or, if ſhe chuſes—call again.

INSCRIPTION for an OBELISK,

To be erected on the place where the BRITONS encamped and barricaſ'd the ROMANS, after CARACTACUS was betrayed into the hands of HIS ENEMIES by CARTISMANDUA, QUEEN of the BRIGANTES.

WHEN Rome's bold ſons o'er trembling kingdoms flew,
And in their triumphs conquer'd monarchs drew,
Bright ſon of Fame! Caractacus aroſe,
And pour'd deſtruction on his country's foes;
In Britiſh breaſts renew'd the glorious flame,
To live in freedom, or to die with fame.
By him inſpir'd they dar'd the dreadful war,
And taught intrepid Rome at length to fear;
Victorious oft, they drench'd the thirſty plain
With the rich blood of Roman heroes ſlain;
And when their chief, by a baſe queen betray'd,
Felt Rome's dire chains upon his ſhoulders laid,
Around this ſacred ſpot their banners roſe,
And wav'd defiance to their country's foes.
In vain to drive them hence Oſtorius try'd;
And when he could not conquer, griev'd and dy'd.
Then, Britons, venerate the ſacred ground,
Where fainting Liberty a refuge found;
Here the foundation of her reign ſhe laid,
Which flouriſh'd fair, and o'er the kingdom ſpread.
O may the Goddeſs ſtill auſpicious ſmile!
And with her preſence ever bleſs this Iſle!
May Britain's ſons adore her lovely name;
And wiſely cheriſh her inſpiring flame!
Then ſhall no foreign foe, nor tyrant's hand,
Deface the glories of this happy land.

H. S.

On the DEATH of R. S. Aged FIFTEEN YEARS.

FAREWEL, dear object of parental care!
Farewel, lov'd youth! embalm'd with many a tear!—

As op'ning flowers their beauteous tints diſplay,
And breathe ſweet fragrance on the early day,
So bloom'd thy youth; Hope drew the flatt'ring plan,
And trac'd thy virtues ripening into man;
Grac'd thee with all that lovelineſs of mind,
That various worth which dignifies mankind.
With joy the fair-drawn proſpect we believ'd,
And Fancy's tales as oracles receiv'd;
But, ah! to us ſuch bleſſings are denied,
The grave's cold womb receives our early pride:
Our morning ſun is veil'd in midnight gloom;
And Hope lies buried in his early tomb.

That thou, lov'd youth! to every heart
waſt dear, [ſincere;
Witneſs theſe ſighs that burſt from breaſts
Witneſs, ye vaults that echo'd with our woe!
Witneſs the tears that ſtill in anguiſh flow!
And while the vital current warms each vein,
With us, dear youth! thy memory ſhall remain;
Oft ſhall the lov'd idea prompt our ſighs,
Oft call the tears of ſorrow from our eyes:

But what to thee avails this waſte of woe,
Thrice happy thou eſcap'd theſe ſcenes below!
Perhaps while we this laſt ſad tribute pay,
And in the tomb thy pale cold relics lay;
Some friendly angel guides thee thro' the ſky,
To where bleſs'd ſouls partake immortal joy;
And thou art welcom'd by the ſeraph choir,
With ſtrains celeſtial from each golden lyre.
Then let us not, with wild unthinking woe,
Lament his leaving this vain world below;
Heap'd thoſe loads of pain and anxious care
Which the frail race of mankind doom'd to bear,
His trial's o'er, his deſtin'd race is run,
The chriſtian's prize, the crown of glory, won;
To him a bright inheritance is given;
And we have gain'd another friend in Heaven.

H. S.

POOR WILL,

In IMITATION of POOR JACK.

By J. DEERING.

I'M a briſk jolly tar, and juſt going to ſea,
And my veſſel's tight rigg'd for the main;
As Britons, I'm told, they ſhould always be free,
Your freedom I'll ſtrive to maintain.
Let your beaux and your belles, if they will,
ſcoff and ſneer,
And laugh at the ills I endure,
I'm a foe to deceit and a ſtranger to fear,
And I'm honeſt although I am poor.
If my cup of exiſtence ſhould be daſh'd with gall,
Yet contented my ſtation I fill;
For I know there's a Providence rules over all,
To protect and take care of Poor Will.

When Bet heard the news ſhe hung down her head,
But I gave her a hearty good ſmack;
Says I, "My dear girl, you have nothing to
"dread—
"With honour I hope to come back;
"Come dry up your tears, for a moment
"attend,
"My departure you muſt not oppoſe;
"I'm a ſailor you know, and I'm bound to
"defend
"Old England and humble its foes.
"Then have done with your whimp'ring,
"your ſpirits recall;
"I've lov'd you always, ſo I do ſtill;
"And you know there's a Providence rules
"over all,
"To protect and take care of Poor Will."

We're to hardſhips expos'd, but that we don't mind;
When all night I am in the round top,
The ſea ſometimes rough and the weather unkind,
Cold, benumb'd, I am ready to drop.
When the lightning does flaſh and the thunder does roll,
When the waves daſhes us to and fro,
When Poor Jack heaves a ſigh for his fav'rite Poll,
Then no fear nor no terror I know.
If danger aſſails us and tempeſts befal,
Should a leak the ſhip with water fill,
I know there's a Providence rules over all,
To protect and take care of Poor Will.

The French we will drub if they dare to come nigh,
For their inſolence we'll make them pay;
As they've taught us to dance, we will learn them to fly,
And be glad to get out of our way.
Tho' I oftimes have fought in my country's defence,
No promotion I'm likely to gain,
"There's no vacancy yet," that's always the pretence,
So a common man ſtill I remain.
But if ſtretch'd on the deck by the ſtroke of a ball,
With pleaſure my blood I will ſpill,
And that Providence truſt which rules over all,
To protect and take care of Poor Will.

If ſtorms and if perils I chance to ſurvive,
And my voyage is crown'd with ſucceſs,
Our enemies vanquiſh'd, I come back alive,
Then how happy I'll be with my Beſs!
If I fall, well and good; then there's an end of me,
Tho' I've heard, if I right underſtand,
That the ſame ruling power protects us at ſea,
All the ſame as if we were on land.
Farewel then! I fly at my country's call,
In its ſervice I'll exert my ſkill;
For I know there's a Providence rules over all,
To protect and take care of Poor Will.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

AUGUST 6.

OPPOSITION; a piece of one act, taken from Sir Courtly Nice, by Mr. Ryder, as we believe, was acted the firſt time at the Haymarket for that gentleman's benefit. The comedy from which this piece is extracted we remember to have taken its turn occaſionally at each theatre. It generally owed what ſucceſs it met with to the ſkill of the performer who performed the principal character. Reduced to one act, it afforded no opportunity to commend either the alterer or the actors.

11. *A Modern Breakfaſt; or, All aſleep at Noon*, a piece in one act, was performed the firſt time at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Mrs. Kemble. Many of our readers will recollect the youth who in 1782 performed the infant ſon of Iſabella, in the Fatal Marriage, when Mrs. Siddons made her re-appearance at Drury Lane in the latter character. This youth, the ſon of Mrs. Siddons, now of the age of fifteen years, and a ſcholar at the Charter Houſe, we underſtand to be the author of the preſent performance. It may be ſaid of this piece, that it is light and entertaining, and, if not of the firſt rate excellence, the author's youth may be pleaded in his excuſe. The tendency of the piece was moral. The reconciliation of a bad huſband to his wife, and the expoſure of an artful uſurer, who had made it his buſineſs to prey on the diſtreſſes of others, were the principal circumſtances.

A Prologue was ſpoken by Mrs. Kemble, imploring the candour of the audience, on the plea of the youth of the author. It contained a lively deſcription of the coxcomical appearance of our modern young men, and was on the whole an elegant compoſition.

13. *Taſte and Feeling*, a Dramatic Caricature! was acted the firſt time at the Haymarket for the benefit of Mrs. Banniſter. Though avowedly a caricature, this piece is by no means deſtitute of merit. The principal character, Bob Cout (Mr. Banniſter jun.), who remembers nothing of what occurs on his travels but what he eat and drank, is obviouſly borrowed from Mr. Colman's comedy of Man and Wife, in which, under the name of Mr. Kitchen, a ſketch in the paper called the Connoiſſeur is dramatically produced on the ſtage. The other prominent character is that of Sir Benjamin Anecdote (Mr. Baddeley), an old Baronet, who has ſo irreſiſtible a propenſity to telling ſtories, that he interrupts the moſt intereſting communications, by introducing an applicable narrative of his own; and when his wife will hear the oft-told tale no longer, is contented to retail it to his valet, who in vain pleads his having heard the ſtory again and again. The aim of this piece is a fair one for dramatic ſatire; and the conduct of the plot (if it deſerves that name) theatrical and juſt.

Mr. Banniſter jun. afterwards preſented the audience with an *entremet*, denominated *Liberty*: or, *Two Sides of the Water*, by the author (it is ſaid) of *A Squeeze to St. Paul's*. The object of it was to give a humorous deſcription of Mr. and Mrs. Bull's viſit to Paris, to be preſent at the late Grand Confederation. The dialogue in the Packet between honeſt John, his Wife and Daughter, a Jew Pedlar, a Scotchman, a Son of St. Patrick, and an Engliſh Sea Captain, was very happily conducted.

PROLOGUE,

For the opening of LORD BARRYMORE's THEATRE in Saville Row, July 22, 1790.

Written and Spoken by WM. THO. FITZGERALD, Eſq.

The bell rings violently ſeveral times; then enter Manager in a paſſion, meeting Prompter.

MANAGER. Why, in the name of Fortune, this delay—
Prompter, where is the Prologue to the Play?

PROMPTER. The Gentleman is ready; but I fear
He will not ſpeak a word while you ſtay here.

MANAGER. If ready, why the Dēvil don't he come?
Here am I roaring like a Kettle Drum!

PROMPTER. Oh! here he comes, Sir—Clear the Stage! Make way!

ENTER PROLOGUE SPEAKER.

SPEAKER. What *muſt* I ſpeak a Prologue to your Play?
Sir, I'm no Puppet to be mov'd at will,
Nor ſkip on wires to ſhew my Maſter's ſkill;
Yet if you'll go, and leave the Stage to me,
I'll plead your cauſe without a bribe or fee.

[*Exit* Manager *and* Prompter.

THIS Stage, which late a charming ſcene diſplay'd
Of many a wooden head in Maſquerade,

Our

Our MANAGER, a *Theſpian Quixote* grown,
Saw, and like SANCHO's maſter knock'd it down:
In dreary confuſion DOLLS on DOLLS were toſs'd,
Some heads were broken, and ſome limbs were loſt!
No more their mimic action ſhall delight,
Of FASHION's *full-grown Babes* the fickle ſight.
Yet let not Malice ſatirize the plan,
Each day diſplays the tricks of Puppet Man;
A mere Automaton, by intereſt led,
His Paſſions govern'd by the ſlighteſt thread!
He bows ſubſervient to his Patron's ſway,
Weeps if he weeps, and if he ſmiles is gay.
Yet ſome there are, who nobly dare to be
At once in action and in judgement free;
Who ſcorn the arts by which the *ſervile* riſe,
Deteſt their flatt'ry—their ſucceſs deſpiſe;
Who nobleſt ends by nobleſt means purſue;
That ſuch there are—methinks I read in you.
But ſhould the Ladies grieve for pleaſures paſt,
And mourn the FANTOCCINI could not laſt,
We'll ſhare each weeping fair-one's grief—and then,
Inſtead of Puppets, we will give them—MEN—
Who feel the influence their ſmiles impart,
Glow on the cheek, and vibrate in the heart;
Who know no power like BEAUTY to improve [LOVE!
The mind's beſt feelings in the SCHOOL of

EAST INDIA THEATRICALS.

A New Comedy called *The Contraſt* was performed in December 1789, before a numerous audience in *Calcutta*; and as the firſt eſſay of the Dramatic Muſe in that country, we think it proper to preſent our readers with ſome account of it.

The following were the Dramatis Perſonæ:

Percival,	*Mr. Rundell*;
C. Templeton,	*Mr. Wilton*;
F. Cutadaſh,	*Mr. Pollard*;
Buckram,	*Mr. Higgins*;
Brazen,	*Mr. T. Rowarth*;
Servant,	*Mr. Battle*;
Miſs Percival,	*Mrs. M. Rowarth*;
Suſan,	*Mrs. Horrebow.*

Without ſtating at length the ſtory upon which this piece is founded, we need only mention the following particulars:

Mr. Percival, a gentleman of fortune, has a daughter named Elizabeth, to whom Templeton and Cutadaſh pay their addreſſes, at firſt without the knowledge of each other. Their characters are totally oppoſite—the former is a young man of honour and principle—the latter a libertine, and a ſwindler. In one of his attempts to get money, and make a faſhionable appearance in dreſs, he applies to a taylor for a rich ſuit of clothes; and by leaving the pledge of a picture, which he repreſents of great value, he obtains the clothes, and a balance of fifty guineas in caſh. This part of the plot is improved by the character of Suſan, the taylor's daughter, to whom Cutadaſh pays amorous compliments; and an aſſiſtant in his ſcheme, who perſonates the Marquis of Brandenburgh, and pretends to value the picture very highly.

The developement is brought about by a meeting with Mr. Percival, his daughter, and the two lovers, in which Templeton diſcovers that Cutadaſh had been deceiving the father and daughter, by repreſenting himſelf as a man of fortune; and the confuſion of Cudadaſh is rendered complete by the appearance of Buckram, his daughter Suſan, and the mock Marquis of Brandenburgh, who explain the cheat of the picture. This piece cloſes by the diſmiſſion of Cutadaſh, and the approbation of Templeton as the intended huſband of Elizabeth.

Mr. Wilton is the Author of this dramatic effuſion, which was accompanied by the following Prologue, proceeding from the ſame prolific pen.

PROLOGUE,

Spoken by Mr. RUNDELL.

AS new fledg'd birds, whilſt yet unus'd to ſoar,
Tremble the airy regions to explore,
Miſtruſt their power, yet doubting dare to fly,
And brave the dazzling brilliance of the ſky—
So the poor Bard, whoſe Play's about t' appear,
Shrinks ere he ſoars, perplex'd 'tween hope and fear;
And tho' your ſmile beſpeaks indulgence certain,
Still, ſtill he dreads the drawing up the curtain.
Vain fears! for who that ſees this choſen Band
Exert its efforts in a foreign land,
Can e'er refuſe, what ſurely will be granted,
Praiſe, where 'tis due—indulgence, where 'tis wanted?
Bleſt be the man who ventur'd firſt t' expreſs
His thoughts in comic or in tragic dreſs;
Who dauntleſs dar'd to meet the Critic train,
And launch his little bark upon the main:
To this FIRST BOLD ATTEMPT, the preſent age
Owes the bright honours of the Engliſh ſtage—
'Twas this gave SHAKESPEARE, Nature's greateſt boon!
'Twas this to France gave Voltaire, Crebillon,
And from this cauſe a Sheridan is known.

Shall

Shall then the modern Bard, who ſpreads his
ſail,
Like the thin Nautilus; to catch the gale,
By Critic frown and Calumny be toſt,
And, having greatly dar'd, be poorly loſt?
May he not hope that in the poliſh'd Eaſt
His Muſe, if chaſte, ſhall be with plaudits
bleſt?

E'en Juſtice aſks it, and the Britiſh Fair,
Who make HER PRECEPT their peculiar
care, [when to SPARE.
Know when to CENSURE, and know
But two ſhort acts he ventures to produce;
Some traits of honour, ſome of moral uſe,
From Nature drawn:—to her he dares be true,
Convinc'd, if true to HER, he pleaſes YOU.

INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Stockholm, July 13.

THE Finland mail of yeſterday; and a meſſenger from the Duke of Sudermania, who arrived in the evening, brought the news of the defeat of the Swediſh fleets by thoſe of Ruſſia, on the 3d and 4th inſt.

An unſucceſsful attempt made by the King of Sweden to deſtroy the Ruſſian coaſting ſquadron at Viborg, and the approach of the Prince de Naſſau, with the Cronſtadt diviſion, had already rendered the poſition of the Swedes at the entrance of Viborg Bay extremely critical, when the ſcarcity of ammunition, and the want of proviſions, made their return to their own ports a meaſure of neceſſity.

The King therefore reſolved to avail himſelf of a ſtrong Eaſterly wind, which ſet in on the 3d, and to ſet ſail with both fleets for Swenſk-Sund and Sweaborg.

The grand fleet had to penetrate through a narrow paſs, and to ſuſtain the fire of four Ruſſian line of battle ſhips, two of which were placed on each ſide of the Strait. After this, it had to engage the whole of Admiral Tſchitſchakoff's line, which was drawn up along the coaſt, at a ſmall diſtance, while his frigates were ranged among the iſlands which lie nearer the ſhore.

The Swediſh Van, under Admiral Modée, paſſed the Strait without ſuffering any eſſential loſs, firing with great ſpirit both broadſides againſt the enemy. The cannonade from the four Ruſſian ſhips was however ſo powerful, and continued to be ſo well ſupported, that it was reſolved by the Duke of Sudermania to make an attempt to burn them. But this operation proved ſo unſucceſsful, that the fireſhips employed in it were driven upon one of his Royal Highneſs's own line of battle ſhips, and a frigate, both of which blew up.

This accident ſeems to have cauſed a degree of confuſion among the ſhips that were to follow, four of which ſtruck upon the rocks, and were left to the mercy of the enemy.

On their farther courſe along the coaſt, with a diminiſhed force, the Swedes loſt two more ſhips of the line, which were taken by the enemy. The engagement continued all night, and part of the next day (the 4th), on the evening of which the Duke of Sudermania arrived at Sweaborg.

The fate of the coaſting fleet is not ſo exactly known, no official accounts having yet been received from it: But it is certain that the King arrived the ſame evening in Swenſk-Sund, with a large part of the fleet, having loſt ſix gallies, with eight hundred men (of the guards), which were taken by the Ruſſians, beſides a number of ſmaller veſſels taken or ſunk, reported to amount to ſixty. The whole loſs in men, on the part of the Swedes, is eſtimated at ſeven thouſand.

His Swediſh Majeſty, having ſupplied the remains of his ſquadron with proviſions and ammunition, and having been joined by the diviſion under M. de Cronſtadt, which had not been able to reach the Bay of Viborg, is already ſailed again, with a view to prevent the Prince of Naſſau, who is ſaid to be advancing with the Cronſtadt and Viborg ſquadrons, from getting into the port of Frederickſham.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, Aug. 5, 1790.

This morning one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers arrived from Madrid, at the office of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with diſpatches from the Right Hon. Alleyne Fitzherbert, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at that Court, containing an account of the following Declaration and Counter Declaration having been ſigned and exchanged, on the 24th of July laſt, by his Excellency on the part of his Majeſty, and by his Excellency Count Florida Blanca, his Catholic Majeſty's Miniſter and Principal Secretary of State, on the part of the Catholic King.

DECLARATION.

"His Britannic Majeſty having complained of the capture of certain veſſels belonging to his ſubjects in the port of Nootka, ſituated on the North-Weſt Coaſt of America, by an officer in the ſervice of the King; the under ſigned, Counſellor and Principal Secretary of State to his Majeſty, being thereto duly authoriſed, declares, in the name and by the order of his ſaid Majeſty, that he is willing to give ſatisfaction to his Britannic Majeſty, for the injury of which he has complained; fully perſuaded that his ſaid Britannic Majeſty would act in the ſame manner towards the King under ſimilar circumſtances; and his Majeſty further engages to make full reſtitution of all the Britiſh veſſels which were captured at Nootka, and to indemnify the parties intereſted in thoſe veſſels, for the loſſes which they ſhall have ſuſtained, as ſoon as the amount thereof ſhall have been aſcertained:

"It being underſtood that this Declaration is not to preclude or prejudice the ulterior diſcuſſion of any right which his Majeſty may claim to form an excluſive eſtabliſhment at the Port of Nootka.

"In witneſs whereof I have ſigned this Declaration, and ſealed it with the Seal of my Arms.

At Madrid, the 24th of July 1790.

(L. S.) Signed

LE COMTE DE FLORIDA BLANCA."

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

"His Catholic Majeſty having declared that he was willing to give ſatisfaction for the injury done to the King, by the capture of certain veſſels belonging to his ſubjects in the Bay of Nootka, and the Count de Florida Blanca having ſigned, in the name and by the order of his Catholic Majeſty, a Declaration to this effect; and by which his ſaid Majeſty likewiſe engages to make full reſtitution of the veſſels ſo captured, and to indemnify the parties intereſted in thoſe veſſels for the loſſes they ſhall have ſuſtained; the under-ſigned Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty to the Catholic King, being thereto duly and expreſsly authoriſed, accepts the ſaid Declaration in the name of the King; and declares that his Majeſty will conſider this Declaration, together with the performance of the engagements contained therein, as a full and entire ſatisfaction for the injury of which his Majeſty has complained.

"The under-ſigned declares, at the ſame time, that it is to be underſtood, that neither the ſaid Declaration ſigned by Count Florida Blanca, nor the acceptance thereof by the under-ſigned in the name of the King, is to preclude or prejudice, in any reſpect, the right which his Majeſty may claim to any eſtabliſhment which his ſubjects may have formed, or ſhould be deſirous of forming in future, at the ſaid Bay of Nootka.

"In witneſs whereof I have ſigned this Counter-Declaration, and ſealed it with the Seal of my Arms.

At Madrid, the 24th of July 1790.

(L. S.) Signed

ALLEYNE FITZ-HERBERT."

Stockholm, July 17. Yeſterday morning, at half-paſt ſeven o'clock, the King of Sweden's Adjutant, Baron Stiernblad, arrived at Uricksdahl with diſpatches for the Queen, and brought the news of his Majeſty having gained a complete victory over the Ruſſian coaſting fleet in Swenſk Sund.

The King having, after the retreat from Viborg, collected his coaſting fleet at Swenſk-Sund, was attacked by the Prince of Naſſau on the 9th of July. The battle began at half-paſt nine in the morning, and laſted full twenty-four hours, excepting between twelve and two in the night, when, on account of the darkneſs, the cannonade abated. At half-paſt nine in the morning of the 10th inſtant, the victory was completely decided on the ſide of the Swedes, who took, ran aſhore, or burnt, forty-two frigates and other veſſels of the Ruſſians, of which it is ſaid twenty-three are likely to be ſaved. The Swedes have alſo taken priſoners 110 officers, among whom are the Ruſſian Brigadier Deniſco and the Prince of Naſſau's flag Captain, with about 2000 men.

The King himſelf commanded during the whole action, and under him Lieutenant-Colonel Cronſtedt. His Majeſty loſt two gun-boats, which were blown up, the Udama-Ingeborg, which was ſunk by a bomb after the crew had been ſaved, and ſome gun-yawls, which were diſmounted. The loſs of the Swedes in officers and men is ſaid to be inconſiderable; but the death of Captain Baron Duben is particularly regretted, who, after he had taken a prame with eight thirty pounders, was killed in the middle of the action.

Vienna, July 17. On the morning of the 14th inſtant died, at his Head Quarters in Moravia, the brave and reſpectable Marſhal Laudohn. Although he ſuffered great pain in the courſe of his malady, his ſtedfaſt temper diſplayed itſelf to the laſt moment. He gave the moſt diſtinct orders relative to the army, and made his teſtament. His demiſe is a ſource of general and unfeigned affliction.

Zant,

Zant, May 24. Intelligence has been received here, that the Senate of Venice has lately iſſued a decree ſuppreſſing the extraordinary duty on ſhips (called Navilio) for the term of five years, and allowing ſhips of any nation to load currants at this and the neighbouring iſlands, paying only the ordinary duties; without requiring the ſhips, in the firſt inſtance, to bring their cargoes to Venice, which they were obliged to do by the former regulations.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, *Aug.* 10.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Edward Riou, commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Guardian, to Mr. Stephens, dated Table Bay, March 15, 1790.

Be pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips, that I am now preparing to get the ſhip into Saldanha Bay, by endeavouring, as much as poſſible, to ſtop the leak within board; and that I purpoſe mooring her there cloſe to the beach at low water in a cove where no wind or ſea can affect her; the which if I am ſo fortunate as to accompliſh, I mean then to return here myſelf, in order to preſerve, as much as poſſible, ſuch proviſions and ſtores as have been landed.

I have incloſed an account of the officers, crew, &c. that were ſaved in his Majeſty's ſhip.

A Liſt of ſuch perſons who arrived with his Majeſty's ſhip Guardian, in Table Bay, and are now on board.

CREW.

Lieut. Edward Riou
John Williams, Boatſwain
J. Davenport, Purſer's Steward
J. Brown (1ſt)
Edw. Dwyer
Henry Johnſon
J. Burk
J. Lock
Muney Sampſon, Carpenter
Tno. Humphries
J. Turner
Rich. Chambers
J. Roſs
Ed. Conolly
J. Quinton
Wm. Howes
Tho. Anderſon
J. Brown (2d)
Wm. Tibbs
J. Gore, Midſhipman
Dav. Gilmore, ditto
Rich. James
J. Hobbs
Rob. Brechen
Wm. Swan

SUPERNUMERARIES.

G. Pettat, Boatſwain's ſervant

SUPERINTENDANTS OF CONVICTS.

Phil. Schafer
Phil. Divine
And. Hume
Tho. Clark
J. Tho. Dodge
Sam. Elam, Chaplain's ſervant
Eliz. Schafer, Superintendant's daughter

CONVICTS.

J. Cottis
J. Latter
Ed. Page
Hen. Cone
J. Weavers
J. Morris
Wm. Wade
J. Mitchell
W. Cauleſs
J. Lowe
J. Chap. Morris, alias J. Stephens
Tho. Bonnick
Cha. Pais

CREW.

Wm. Count
J. Reeves
Tho. Gale
Wm. Fairclough, Surgeon's Mate
And. Anderſon, Cook
J. Broad
T. Pitt, Midſhipman
J. Dryſdale, now on board, ſaved in the Launch

CONVICTS.

Rob. Hughes
Rich. Chuar
Dan. Cubitt
Tho. Fiſke
Hugh Lowe, alias Hugh
J. Boulton
Tho. Mayrick
Wm. Skinner

In the whole ſixty-two perſons.

Reichenbach, Aug. 5. On the 27th ult. the Declarations and Counter-Declarations were ſigned and exchanged here, and have ſince been ratified, between Count Hertzberg, on the part of his Pruſſian Majeſty; the Prince de Reuſs and Baron Spielman, Plenipotentiaries of his Hungarian Majeſty; Joſeph Ewart, Eſq. his Britannic Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary; and the Baron de Reede, Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces; by which his Hungarian Majeſty agrees to open a Negociation for a Peace with the Ottoman Porte, on the baſis of the *Status quo*, ſuch as exiſted before war, under the mediation of the Three Allied Courts, and to conſent to an immediate armiſtice with that Power; declaring his reſolution of ſtanding neuter, and abſtaining from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war, ſhould the Empreſs of Ruſſia refuſe to accede to this Negociation. His Hungarian Majeſty is to keep Chotzim *en depot*, that fortreſs having been conquered by the united arms of Auſtria and Ruſſia, but agrees to reſtore it to Turkey on a peace, under the guaranty of the King of Pruſſia; who accepts the propoſitions of the King of Hungary, under this reſtriction, that if in the arrangement of limits between Auſtria and the Porte, the former ſhould obtain any acquiſition on the ſide of the Aluta, Pruſſia ſhall have an equivalent on the ſide of Upper Sileſia. The King of Pruſſia declares that no hoſtile engagement ſubſiſts between him and the Belgic Provinces, and that he will co-operate with the Maritime Powers to appeaſe the troubles in thoſe countries, and to reſtore them to the Auſtrian dominion, on condition of the re-eſtabliſhment of their ancient Privileges and Conſtitution; and the Engliſh and Dutch Miniſters engage, in behalf of their Courts (SUB SPE RATI), to guaranty theſe conditions.

Copenhagen, Aug. 7. On Saturday the 31ſt ultimo the marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince Royal with the Princeſs Maria, eldeſt daughter of Prince Charles of Heſſe Caſſell, was ſolemnized in the chapel

of the Palace of Slefwick, with every degree of ſplendor ſuitable to the occaſion.

Vienna, Aug. 7. According to the lateſt advices from the frontiers of Sileſia, it appears that ſeveral Pruſſian regiments had already begun their march towards their permanent ſtations in time of peace; and we expect to hear, in a few days, that the ſame orders have been given in regard to the Auſtrian troops.

Stockholm, Aug. 10. Twenty-ſix of the veſſels taken by the Swedes in the late action have been repaired and rendered fit for ſervice, of which number three are frigates, ſeven gallies, and two or three other veſſels of a large force. The total of the Ruſſian priſoners is now found to be 200 officers, and 6200 privates; beſides 189, who, being dangerouſly wounded, have been ſent back to Frederickſham.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JULY 30.

CAME on at Holyrood Houſe in Edinburgh, the Election of 16 Noblemen to ſerve as Repreſentatives of the Peerage of Scotland in the Houſe of Lords. The Court was opened at twelve, and the uſual forms being gone through, and the liſt caſt up, which did not take place till late in the evening, the numbers for the ſeveral Candidates ſtood as follow:

V. Stormont,	42	E. of Selkirk,	33
E. of Eglintoun,	39	* Earl of Stair,	33
* Earl of Elgin,	38	E. of Hopetoun,	33
* Earl of Glaſgow,	37	* L. Somerville,	33
E. of Balcarras,	37	* Lord Napier,	32
L. Elphinſtone,	36	Lord Kinnaird,	32
Lord Cathcart,	36	E. of Strathmore,	31
* Earl of Kelly,	35	Lord Cranſtoun,	31
Earl of Moray,	34	Lord Elibank,	31
* E. of Lauderdale,	34	Lord Gray,	30
* L. of Dumfries,	34	E. of Aberdeen,	28
E. of Breadalbane,	34	E. of Glencairn,	25
* L. Torphichen,	34	Lord Saltoun,	19
L. of Galloway,	33	Lord Semphill,	18

Thoſe marked thus *, are new Candidates.

The 13 higheſt on the liſt will take their ſeats at the opening of the Seſſion of Parliament. The five next, who have all the ſame number of voices, and as many of the other Candidates as entertain hopes of ſucceſs, will preſent petitions to the Houſe of Lords. Should a majority in favour of three not be aſcertained by hearing and determining theſe petitions, a new election muſt take place for as many as are wanting to complete the ſixteen.

The following Peers are thrown out: Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Morton, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Dunmore, Lord Kinnaird, Earl of Caſſilis.

Aug. 1. The following are the ſums bought by the Commiſſioners for reducing the National Debt.

Conſol 3 per Cent.	-	£. 2,509,800
Reduced ditto.	-	1,540,700
Old South Sea,	-	994,900
New ditto,	-	725,500
South Sea 1751,	-	227,000
		5,997,900

4. Francis Fenton, one of the Clerks in the 3 *per cent*. Bank Annuity Office at the Bank of England, was brought before William Addington, eſq. at the Public Office in Bow-ſtreet, and underwent a long examination. He was charged on the oaths of William Edwards, eſq. Accomptant-General of the Bank, John Beard, and Robert Hands, for knowingly and wilfully uttering, forging, and counterfeiting the name of William Baker, as the proprietor of a ſum of 550l. in the 3 *per cent*. annuity, and thereby transferring the ſaid ſum of 550l. and receiving, or endeavouring to receive, the ſame, as his own property, with an intent to cheat and defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The fact being clearly proved, he was fully committed to New Priſon, Clerkenwell, for trial, and the parties bound over to proſecute. He has been a clerk in the Bank near twenty years, and bore the beſt of characters.

Same morning at half paſt ſeven o'clock, John Dyer, for forgery, was brought out of Newgate, and, after the uſual ſolemnities, was executed before the Debtors gate in the Old Bailey, purſuant to his ſentence. He was only 22 years of age, and was brought up at Weſtminſter-ſchool.

10. Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 12th of October.

PROMOTIONS.

REV. Combe Miller, M. A. appointed dean of the cathedral church of Chicheſter, vice Harward, reſigned.

John Orde, eſq. governor of the iſland of Dominica, and Captain in the Royal Navy, created a baronet.

Edmund

Edmund Eſtcourt, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, appointed ſolicitor to the Stamp-office, vice Crawfurd, reſigned.

Henry James Pye, eſq. appointed poet-laureat to his Majeſty, vice Warton, dec.

Hon. Mr. Percival (brother to Lord Egmont and Lord Arden, Hon. Mr. Legge (Lord Dartmouth's ſon), and Mr. Warren (Dr. Warren's ſon), appointed commiſſioners of bankrupts, vice Meſſieurs Lloyd and Nugent, deceaſed, and Mr. Proby (the Commiſſioner's ſon), who has taken orders.

Patrick Duigenan, eſq. L. L. D. appointed King's advocate of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland, vice Trant, dec.

Ralph Paine, eſq. clerk of the ſurvey at Plymouth-yard, appointed ſtore-keeper of Deptford-dock-yard, vice Matthews, dec.;—Mr. G. Thomas, naval-officer at Halifax, appointed clerk of the ſurvey at Plymouth, vice Paine;—and Mr. Titus Livie, purſer of the Prince George man of war, appointed naval-officer at Halifax, vice Thomas.

John Sylveſter, eſq. common pleader of the city of London, elected common-ſerjeant thereof, vice Nugent, dec.

Wm. Jones, eſq. of the Inner Temple, appointed a common-pleader, vice Sylveſter.

Rev. John Fletcher inſtalled prebendary of Dornford, in the Cathedral of Lichfield.

Rev. W. Cooper, M. A. fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, appointed one of the Preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. J. B. Mouiding, Hill Farrance Donative; and Rev. Mr. Winſtanley, of Hertford College, Oxford, appointed Camden Profeſſor of Antient Hiſtory; both vice Warton, dec.

Rev. Edward Kynaſton appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Majeſty.

64th Regiment of Foot. Major-General John Leland to be Colonel, vice Lieut. Gen. Pomeroy, dec.

49th Regiment of Foot. Lieut. Col. William Danſey, Major of the 33d Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Major-General Sir Henry Calder, promoted to the Command of the 30th Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Oliver De Lancey, of the 17th Regiment of (Light) Dragoons, to be Deputy Adjutant-General of the Forces in South Britain, vice Major-General Williamſon, promoted to the Command of the 47th Regiment.

47th Regiment of Foot. Major-General Adam Williamſon to be Colonel, vice Guy Lord Dorcheſter.

Lieut. Col. James Moncrief, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Deputy Quarter-maſter-General of his Majeſty's Forces, vice Major-General William Roy, dec.

MARRIAGES.

AT Windleſtone, co. Durham, by ſpecial licence, Hen. Methold, eſq. to Miſs Eden, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Eden, bart.

At Swanſea, the Marquis de Choiſeul Praſlin, a nobleman of large eſtate near Straſburgh, to Miſs Dawkin, only daughter and heireſs of the late Wm. Dawkin, eſq. of Kilorwich, co. Glamorgan.

Mr. Wm. Taylor, of St. Paul's Church-yard, druggiſt, to Miſs Harris, daughter of Bob. Harris, eſq. of Croydon, Surry.

Rev. John Moleſworth, brother of Sir Wm. Moleſworth, bart. to Miſs Catherine St. Aubyn, ſecond ſiſter of Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

Lately, at Dublin, the Hon. Capt. Stapleton, brother to Lord Le Deſpencer, captain in the 2d regiment of foot, and aid-du-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant, to the Hon. Miſs Keppel.

At Durham, Rev. Geo. Marſh, rector of Ford, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Northumberland to Miſs Marſden, daughter of the late Rev Dr. Marſden, chaplain to the late Archbiſhop of York.

Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, eſq. of Condover Park, near Shrewſbury, to Miſs Townſend, daughter of the late Alderman Townſend.

By ſpecial licence, Cha. Yorke, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, M. P. for the county of Cambridge, to Miſs Harriet Manningham, eldeſt daughter of Cha. Manningham, eſq. of Thorpe, Surry.

Sir Wm. Wake, bart. of Courteen-hall, county of Northampton, to Miſs Sitwell, only daughter of Francis Sitwell, eſq. of Reniſhaw-hall, county of Derby.

Mr. Charles Hancock, of the Stock Exchange, to Miſs Burrell, daughter of Peter Burrell, eſq. of the South-Sea Houſe.

In Upper Brook ſtreet, by ſpecial licence, Capt. Nugent, of the Royal Navy, to Mrs. Johnſtone, relict of Commodore Johnſtone.

At Richmond, Surry, John Thorpe, eſq. M. A. and F. S. A. to Mrs. Holland.

Rev. Mr. Heineken, of Ware, Herts, to Miſs Yallowley, of London.

H. Prideaux, jun. eſq. of Place Noun, in Cornwall, to Miſs St. Aubyn, eldeſt daughter of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

Donald Campbell, eſq. to Mrs. Bruce, widow

widow of Rob. Bruce, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Rev. Tho. Willis, to Miss Catherine Strong, daughter of Wm. Strong, esq. of Great Ormond-street.

At Chigwell, county of Essex, Mr. Edward Toller, proctor, in Doctors Commons, to Miss Burford, of Chigwell.

Rowland Richardson, esq. of Streatham, county of Surry, to Miss Pricket, daughter of Paul Prickett, esq. of Southampton-street.

Rev. Hen. Heigham, fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss Eliza Symonds, second daughter of Tho. Symonds, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

Captain Dawson, of the 31st reg. of foot, to Miss Sturges, of Leeds.

Mr. Edward Bulkeley, of Fleet-street, chemist, to Miss Sarah Stacey, of Highgate.

At Mitcham, Surrey, John Griffith, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, to Miss Maslar, eldest daughter of John Maslar, esq. of Mitcham.

Mr. Frederick Teush, of Coleman-street, to Miss Utterton, of Waltham-abbey.

Dr. A. Coventry, of Edinburgh, lately appointed Professor of Agriculture in the University there, to Miss Hastie, eldest daughter of James Hastie, esq. of Great Portland-str.

Wm. Blathwayte, esq. of Dirham-house, county of Gloucester, to Miss Scott, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Scott, esq. of Great Barr, county of Stafford.

By special licence, the Marquis of Graham, only son of the Duke of Montrose, to Lady Caroline Montague, sister to the Duke of Manchester.

At Hampton, W. P. Hamond, esq. of Haling-house, Surry, to Miss Carr, daughter of Sir Rob. Carr, bart. of Hampton.

Major Wright, in the East India Company's service, to Mrs. Fraser, of Bath.

Geo. Buggin, esq. of Wigmore-street, to Miss Tapps, of Hinton Admiral, Hants.

Geo. Ivison Tapps, esq. of Hinton Admiral, to Miss Buggin, of Wigmore-street.

Philip Dundas, esq. commander of the Melville Castle East-Indiaman, to Mrs. Lindsay, lately returned from Bengal.

The Rev. Lynch Salusbury, of Offley, in Herts, to Miss Offley, of Ormond-street.

At Windlesham, Charles Dumbleton, esq. to Miss Leycester, daughter of Ralph Leycester, esq. of Hallgrove.

The Rev. Edward Robson, curate and lecturer of Whitechapel, to Miss Ellison.

Mr. Dugald Stewart, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh, to Miss H. D'Arcy Cranstoun, daughter of the late Hon. George Cranstoun.

Sir Griffith Boynton, bt. to Miss Parkhurst.

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson, of Burton, near Lincoln, to Miss Ann Sepley Green, of Stratford.

George Blackthaw, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, to Miss Lushington, eldest daughter of Wm. Lushington, Esq.

Mr. Crabb, of Shelley-hall, Essex, to Miss Bridges, of Kensington.

The Rev. Henry Robinson, vicar of Kendal, to Miss Darby, of Diss.

The Rev. Mr. Robbarts, of Woolbridge, to Miss Mary Mortlock, sister to —— Mortlock, of Cambridge, esq.

The Rev. Mr. Lempriere, master of the grammar-school at Bolton in Lancashire, to Miss Willince, daughter of F. Willince, esq. of Twickenham.

John Neat, esq. one of the band of his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners, to Miss Ann Weighte, of St. George, Hanover-square.

At Rochampton, Joseph Laurence Darval, esq. to Miss Wilkinson.

Geo. Woodroffe, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Mrs. Mackay, daughter of Sir Samuel Hannay, bart.

At Croydon, the Rev. J. Smith, aged 70, to the widow of the late Tho. Brigstock, esq. formerly one of the deputy registers for Middlesex.

William Trenchard, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Hester Amelia de Burgh, sister to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

George Cholmondeley, esq. chairman of the Board of Excise, to Miss Pitt, sister to the member for Dorset.

At Sidmouth, Devon, John Coulthurst, esq. to Miss M. Reed, one of the Coheiresses of William Reed, esq. late of Holywell, Durham, dec.

The Hon. Spencer Percival, to Miss Jane Wilson, second daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, of Charlton, bart.

Benjamin Jennings, esq. of Percy-street, Bedford-square, to the Right Hon. the Dowager Viscountess Dudley and Ward.

Francis Fuller, esq. of Salisbury, to Miss Charlotte Maria Senior, daughter of the late Ascanius Wm. Senior, esq. of Cannon-hill, Berks.

Erasmus Madox, of the Inner-Temple, esq. to Miss Blackwood, daughter of Shovel Blackwood, esq. of Blackheath.

Robert Slaney, esq. of Hatton-hall, to Miss Mason, of Shrewsbury.

The Rev. Morgan Davis, of Worcester-college, to Miss Mary Munday, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Munday, of Oxford.

At Oxford, Mr. Prickett, attorney, to Miss Martha Langford.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY OBITUARY for JULY and AUGUST 1790.

MAY 29.

AT Brooklyn in America, in the 73d year of his age, Iſrael Putnam, eſq. major-general in the late Continental army.

Lately, near Rochechouart, Poictou, Madame Brolard, aged 101, a great virtuoſo in flowers, and diſtinguiſhed for her diſplay of powers on the hydraulic organ when young.

JUNE 30. At Roſebank, Alexander Milar, eſq. of Dalnair, Advocate.

The Rev. John Hoper, Vicar of Steyning, Suſſex, and Rector of Pyecomb, in the ſame county.

JULY 1. Lady Glynne, relict of Sir John Glynne, of Hawarden caſtle, Flintſhire.

William Fuller, eſq. of the Iſle of Thanet.

4. Mr. James Clarke, of Penrith, author of the "Survey of the Lakes, &c. of Weſtmoreland." He went into a little public-houſe, called the Blue Bell, about three miles from Sutton Coldfield, and five from Lichfield. When there, he called for a pint of ale and a pipe, which having lighted, he was ſeized with a fit of coughing, fell on his face, and expired immediately.

5. Mr. Titus Wilſon, grocer, of Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Thadee O'Flaherty, Eſq. at Iſleworth.

6. George Auguſtus Elliot, Ld. Heathfield.

Mr. Robert Lakeland, of York, attorney at law, and prothonotary of the Sheriff's Court there.

At Wellingborough, aged 77, Mrs. Scriven, relict of the late Mr. Scriven, rector of Twywell, Northamptonſhire.

Lately, James Bernard, Eſq. Member for the county of Cork.

7. Mrs. Draper, at Hampſtead.

Thomas Hutchins, Eſq. Correſpondent Secretary to the Hudſon's-Bay Company, and Governor formerly of one of the Settlements there.

8. Mr John Field, ſen. wax-chandler, of Lambeth.

At Bath, Nathaniel Wick, Eſq. of Wick-ſtreet, Glouceſterſhire.

9. Richard Lomax Clay, Eſq. of Loughton, in Eſſex.

10. At Enfield, Gregory Bletchendon, Eſq. lately arrived from Jamaica.

Lately, Mr. John Aſhley, of Beech, near Newcaſtle, Staffordſhire. He was ſix feet five inches and a half, meaſured three feet over the ſhoulders, and weighed near forty ſtone.

11. Mr. Joſeph Gouldſmith, one of the Jurats of Seaford, by a fall from his horſe.

John Thomas, Eſq. Agent Victualler at Portſmouth.

Mr. Thomas Nicholſon, haberdaſher, Cateaton-ſtreet.

Mrs. Keate, wife of the Rev. W. Keate, rector of Leverton, Somerſetſhire, and ſiſter of the late Baron Burland.

12. Mrs. Spence, wife of Dr. Spence, of Marybone.

William Peachy, Eſq. Cold Harbour, Goſport.

Mr. King, Poſt-maſter of Stilton.

13. The Rev. Henry Barton, D. D. Warden of Merton College, Oxford.

John Trotter, Eſq. of Soho-ſquare.

Mr. Jefferſon, of Caudey Beck, near Carliſle, aged 84.

The Rev. Mr. T. Scott, Miniſter of South Leith.

14. Mr. George Marſh, Proctor in Doctors Commons.

Jeremy Pemberton, Eſq. of the Inner Temple, one of the Commiſſioners for ſettling the claims of the American Loyaliſts, Deputy High Steward of Cambridge, and Senior Fellow of Pembroke Hall.

Lately, the Rev. William Bragge, of the Univerſity of Oxford.

16. Mr. Cave, cork-cutter, Smithfield.

Nicholas Muilman, Eſq. at Amſterdam, aged 82.

Mr. Fletcher, formerly an eminent printer, at Cambridge.

17. Mr. James Dallinger, late of Weſt-Smithfield.

Mr. Jaſper Jay, of Hoxton ſquare.

Adam Smith, L. L. D. F. R. S. of London and Edinburgh, formerly Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in Glaſgow Univerſity, Author of "The Wealth of Nations," &c. [ſee p. 143.]

18. The Rev. Mr. Sellon, miniſter of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

The Rev. Mr. Leuſwenius, paſtor of the Swediſh Congregation in London.

19. The Rev. Mr. More, curate and lecturer of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter.

20. At Winchester, the Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart. prebendary of that cathedral.

22. At Oxford, Sir Banks Jenkinſon, bart.

Lately, at Aiſhot, Somerſetſhire, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Nathaniel Blake Brice.

At Edinburgh, James Stevenſon, eſq. formerly of the Council at Bencoolen.

John

widow of Rob. Bruce, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Rev. Tho. Willis, to Miss Catherine Strong, daughter of Wm. Strong, esq. of Great Ormond-street.

At Chigwell, county of Essex, Mr. Edward Toller, proctor, in Doctors Commons, to Miss Burford, of Chigwell.

Rowland Richardson, esq. of Streatham, county of Surry, to Miss Pricket, daughter of Paul Prickett, esq. of Southampton-street.

Rev. Hen. Heigham, fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss Eliza Symonds, second daughter of Tho. Symonds, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

Captain Dawson, of the 31st reg. of foot, to Miss Sturges, of Leeds.

Mr. Edward Bulkeley, of Fleet-street, chemist, to Miss Sarah Stacey, of Highgate.

At Mitcham, Surrey, John Griffith, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, to Miss Maslar, eldest daughter of John Maslar, esq. of Mitcham.

Mr. Frederick Teush, of Coleman-street, to Miss Utterton, of Waltham-abbey.

Dr. A. Coventry, of Edinburgh, lately appointed Professor of Agriculture in the University there, to Miss Hastie, eldest daughter of James Hastie, esq. of Great Portland-str.

Wm. Blathwayte, esq. of Dirham-house, county of Gloucester, to Miss Scott, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Scott, esq. of Great Barr, county of Stafford.

By special licence, the Marquis of Graham, only son of the Duke of Montrose, to Lady Caroline Montague, sister to the Duke of Manchester.

At Hampton, W. P. Hamond, esq. of Haling-house, Surry, to Miss Carr, daughter of Sir Rob. Carr, bart. of Hampton.

Major Wright, in the East India Company's service, to Mrs. Fraser, of Bath.

Geo. Buggin, esq. of Wigmore-street, to Miss Tapps, of Hinton Admiral, Hants.

Geo. Ivison Tapps, esq. of Hinton Admiral, to Miss Buggin, of Wigmore-street.

Philip Dundas, esq. commander of the Melville Castle East-Indiaman, to Mrs. Lindsay, lately returned from Bengal.

The Rev. Lynch Salusbury, of Offley, in Herts, to Miss Offley, of Ormond-street.

At Windlesham, Charles Dumbleton, esq. to Miss Leycester, daughter of Ralph Leycester, esq. of Hallgrove.

The Rev. Edward Robson, curate and lecturer of Whitechapel, to Miss Ellison.

Mr. Dugald Stewart, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh, to Miss H. D'Arcy Cranstoun, daughter of the late Hon. George Cranstoun.

Sir Griffith Boynton, bt. to Miss Parkhurst.

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson, of Burton, near Lincoln, to Miss Ann Sepley Green, of Stratford.

George Blackthaw, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, to Miss Lushington, eldest daughter of Wm. Lushington, Esq.

Mr. Crabb, of Shelley-hall, Essex, to Miss Bridges, of Kensington.

The Rev. Henry Robinson, vicar of Kendal, to Miss Darby, of Diss.

The Rev. Mr. Robbarts, of Woolbridge, to Miss Mary Mortlock, sister to —— Mortlock, of Cambridge, esq.

The Rev. Mr. Lempriere, master of the grammar-school at Bolton in Lancashire, to Miss Willince, daughter of F. Willince, esq. of Twickenham.

John Neat, esq. one of the band of his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners, to Miss Ann Weighte, of St. George, Hanover-square.

At Roehampton, Joseph Laurence Darval, esq. to Miss Wilkinson.

Geo. Woodroffe, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Mrs. Mackay, daughter of Sir Samuel Hannay, bart.

At Croydon, the Rev. J. Smith, aged 70, to the widow of the late Tho. Brightlock, esq. formerly one of the deputy registers for Middlesex.

William Trenchard, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Hester Amelia de Burgh, sister to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

George Cholmondeley, esq. chairman of the Board of Excise, to Miss Pitt, sister to the member for Dorset.

At Sidmouth, Devon, John Coulthurst, esq. to Miss M. Reed, one of the Coheiresses of William Reed, esq. late of Holywell, Durham, dec.

The Hon. Spencer Percival, to Miss Jane Wilson, second daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, of Charlton, bart.

Benjamin Jennings, esq. of Percy-street, Bedford-square, to the Right Hon. the Dowager Viscountess Dudley and Ward.

Francis Fuller, esq. of Salisbury, to Miss Charlotte Maria Senior, daughter of the late Ascanius Wm. Senior, esq. of Cannon-hill, Berks.

Erasmus Madox, of the Inner-Temple, esq. to Miss Blackwood, daughter of Shovel Blackwood, esq. of Blackheath.

Robert Slaney, esq. of Hatton-hall, to Miss Mason, of Shrewsbury.

The Rev. Morgan Davis, of Worcester-college, to Miss Mary Munday, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Munday, of Oxford.

At Oxford, Mr. Prickett, attorney, to Miss Martha Langford.

MONTHLY

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The Rev. John Hoper, Vicar of Steyning, Suſſex, and Rector of Pyecomb, in the ſame county.

JULY 1. Lady Glynne, relict of Sir John Glynne, of Hawarden caſtle, Flintſhire.

William Fuller, eſq. of the Iſle of Thanet.

4. Mr. James Clarke, of Penrith, author of the "Survey of the Lakes, &c. of Weſtmoreland." He went into a little public-houſe, called the Blue Bell, about three miles from Sutton Coldfield, and five from Lichfield. When there, he called for a pint of ale and a pipe, which having lighted, he was ſeized with a fit of coughing, fell on his face, and expired immediately.

5. Mr. Titus Wilſon, grocer, of Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Thadee O'Flaherty, Eſq. at Iſleworth.

6. George Auguſtus Elliot, Ld. Heathfield.

Mr. Robert Lakeland, of York, attorney at law, and prothonotary of the Sheriff's Court there.

At Wellingborough, aged 77, Mrs. Scriven, relict of the late Mr. Scriven, rector of Twywell, Northamptonſhire.

Lately, James Bernard, Eſq. Member for the county of Cork.

7. Mrs. Draper, at Hampſtead.

Thomas Hutchins, Eſq. Correſpondent Secretary to the Hudſon's-Bay Company, and Governor formerly of one of the Settlements there.

8. Mr John Field, ſen. wax-chandler, of Lambeth.

At Bath, Nathaniel Wick, Eſq. of Wick-ſtreet, Glouceſterſhire.

9. Richard Lomax Clay, Eſq. of Loughton, in Eſſex.

10. At Enfield, Gregory Bletchendon, Eſq. lately arrived from Jamaica.

Lately, Mr. John Aſhley, of Beech, near Newcaſtle, Staffordſhire. He was ſix feet five inches and a half, meaſured three feet over the ſhoulders, and weighed near forty ſtone.

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John Thomas, Eſq. Agent Victualler at Portſmouth.

Mr. Thomas Nicholſon, haberdaſher, Cateaton-ſtreet.

Mrs. Keate, wife of the Rev. W. Keate, rector of Leverton, Somerſetſhire, and ſiſter of the late Baron Burland.

12. Mrs. Spence, wife of Dr. Spence, of Marybone.

William Peachy, Eſq. Cold Harbour, Goſport.

Mr. King, Poſt-maſter of Stilton.

13. The Rev. Henry Barton, D. D. Warden of Merton College, Oxford.

John Trotter, Eſq. of Soho-ſquare.

Mr. Jefferſon, of Caudey Beck, near Carliſle, aged 84.

The Rev. Mr. T. Scott, Miniſter of South Leith.

14. Mr. George Marſh, Proctor in Doctors Commons.

Jeremy Pemberton, Eſq. of the Inner Temple, one of the Commiſſioners for ſettling the claims of the American Loyaliſts, Deputy High Steward of Cambridge, and Senior Fellow of Pembroke Hall.

Lately, the Rev. William Bragge, of the Univerſity of Oxford.

16. Mr. Cave, cork-cutter, Smithfield.

Nicholas Muilman, Eſq. at Amſterdam, aged 82.

Mr. Fletcher, formerly an eminent printer, at Cambridge.

17. Mr. James Dallinger, late of Weſt-Smithfield.

Mr. Jaſper Jay, of Hoxton ſquare.

Adam Smith, L. L. D. F. R. S. of London and Edinburgh, formerly Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in Glaſgow Univerſity, Author of "The Wealth of Nations," &c. [ſee p. 143.]

18. The Rev. Mr. Sellon, miniſter of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

The Rev. Mr. Leuſwenius, paſtor of the Swediſh Congregation in London.

19. The Rev. Mr. More, curate and lecturer of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter.

20. At Winchester, the Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart. prebendary of that cathedral.

22. At Oxford, Sir Banks Jenkinſon, bart.

Lately, at Aiſhot, Somerſetſhire, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Nathaniel Blake Brice.

At Edinburgh, James Stevenſon, eſq. formerly of the Council at Bencoolen.

John

John Chandler, esq. Whitby, near Godalmin.

23. The Rev. Mr. Stanger, commonly known by the name of the Harringworth Doctor.

24. The Rev. Philip Withers, in Newgate, who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for a libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Mr. William Bennet, cornfactor at Walworth, well known as the prosecutor of Mr. Atkinson.

25. David Mitchell, esq. formerly captain of the Fox East Indiaman.

Elsden Swiney, esq. at East Grinstead, Sussex.

At Bath, aged 66, Mr. Nicholas Phillips, master shipwright of the Royal yard at Chatham.

Roger Jones, esq. at Cesn Rug in Merionethshire.

At Aix la Chapelle, the Prince de Croy de Havre & de l'Empire, grandee of Spain, and knight of the Golden Fleece, and of the order of Charles III.

26. Mr. Edward Henshaw, late of the Borough.

The Rev. Mr. Frost, rector of Theddingworth in Leicestershire, and vicar of All Saints in Northampton.

27. Miss Dorothea Primrose, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Primrose, of Dunipace, Scotland.

Lady Ann Paterson, widow of the late Sir John Paterson, of Eccles, Bart.

The Rev. Samuel Rogers, M. A. rector of Hosband's Bosworth, Leicestershire, and Brampton in Northamptonshire; author of two volumes of poems.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Harding, rector of Grafton Regis in Northamptonshire.

28. At Woodford, aged 84, Henry Norris, esq.

Lady Inglis, at Cramond near Edinburgh.

Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Sneeoth in Scotland.

William Board, esq. Justice of Peace for Sussex.

Lately, the Rev. Zachariah Rose, of Kettering in Northamptonshire.

Lately, William Newton, Esq. Architect to Greenwich Hospital.

Lately, Mr. Richard Foster, merchant at Cambridge.

Lately, at Dublin, Peter Lawrence, esq. of Belleyne, Galway.

30. Henry Bushby, esq. one of the deputies of the collector of the customs inwards in the port of London.

Lately, at Margate, Sir Thomas Skipwith, bart.

31. James Cranston, esq. a captain in the navy.

Lately, the Rev. John Wilson, late curate of Elton, and Rector of Scronfield and Hammeringham.

AUGUST 1. Brevet major Wood, many years belonging to the Chatham division of marines.

At Dalkeith near Edinburgh, Mr. John Knox, formerly a bookseller in London, and author of several publications on the British fisheries.

James Marye, esq. aged 76, late clerk of the Barbers Company.

2. The Rev. William Dade, F. A. S. rector of Barmston in the East Riding of York, and of St. Mary's Castlegate in that city, and curate of St. Olave Marygate without Bootham Bar.

At Islington, Mr. Thomas Rowe.

Mr. James Maskell, a wealthy farmer at Bradwell, Essex.

Mr. Thomas Simpson, common councilman of Sudbury.

3. Thomas Kentish, esq. of St. Alban's.

Captain Slater, many years in the West India trade.

Lately, Mr. Samuel Seager, surgeon, of Newton Bushell, Devonshire.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Cole, of Stoke Ash in Norfolk.

4. In the 87th year of his age, the right hon. Francis North, earl of Guildford, lord North and Guildford, treasurer to the Queen's household, high steward of Banbury, and a vice-president of St. George's hospital. His lordship was born April 13, 1704, and succeeded his father in 1729, as lord Guildford: Oct. 31, 1734, he succeeded to the title of lord North, by the death of William lord North and Grey; and on March 8, 1752, was created earl of Guildford. His lordship married, June 16, 1728, Lucy, daughter of George Earl of Halifax, by which lady, who died May 7, 1736, he had issue Frederick, the present lord North (now Earl of Guildford), who was born April 13, 1732. By his second lady, relict of George lord Viscount Lewisham, and only daughter of Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodsome in Yorkshire, Bart. he had three daughters, whom he survived, and a son, Brownlow, born in July 1741, the present Bishop of Winchester. His second lady died April 21, 1745; and in June 1751, his lordship married Anne, relict of Lewis Watson, earl of Rockingham, who died without issue in December 1776.

5. Mr. Powers Fitzer, coal-factor, Shadwell.

Mr. Gabriel Goldney, attorney at Chippenham.

6. Mr. Richard Hayward, formerly a hatter on Fish-street-hill.